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Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States

1996

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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Foreword

MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, 1996

This publication contains summary tables of the official statistics for the reported occurrence of nationally notifiable diseases in the United States for 1996. These statistics are collected and compiled from reports to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), which is operated by CDC in collaboration with the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE). Because the dates of onset and dates of diagnosis for notifiable diseases may not always be reported, these surveillance data are presented by the week that they were reported to CDC by public health officials in state and territorial health departments. These data are finalized and published in the *MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States* for use by state and local health departments; schools of medicine and public health; communications media; local, state, and federal agencies; and other agencies or persons interested in following the trends of reportable diseases in the United States. The annual publication of the *Summary* also documents which diseases are considered national priorities for notification and the annual number of cases of such diseases.

Part 1 contains information regarding morbidity for each of the diseases considered nationally notifiable during 1996. The tables provide the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported to CDC for 1996, as well as the distribution of cases by month and geographic location, and by patient's age, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity. The data are final totals as of July 25, 1997, unless otherwise noted. Because no cases of anthrax were reported in the United States during 1996, this nationally notifiable disease does not appear in the tables in Part 1. Nationally notifiable diseases that are reportable in fewer than 40 states also do not appear in these tables. In all tables, leprosy is listed as Hansen disease, and tick-borne typhus fever is listed as Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF).

Part 2 contains graphs and maps. These graphs and maps depict summary data for many of the notifiable diseases that are described in tabular form in Part 1.

Part 3 includes tables that list the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported to CDC since 1967. It also includes a table enumerating deaths associated with specified notifiable diseases reported to the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, during 1986–1995.

Background

As of January 1, 1996, 52 infectious diseases were designated as notifiable at the national level. A notifiable disease is one for which regular, frequent, and timely information regarding individual cases is considered necessary for the prevention and control of the disease. This section briefly summarizes the history of the reporting of nationally notifiable diseases in the United States.

In 1878, Congress authorized the U.S. Marine Hospital Service (i.e., the forerunner of the Public Health Service [PHS]) to collect morbidity reports regarding cholera, smallpox, plague, and yellow fever from U.S. consuls overseas; this information was to be used for instituting quarantine measures to prevent the introduction and spread of these diseases into the United States. In 1879, a specific Congressional appropriation was made for the collection and publication of reports of these notifiable diseases. The authority for weekly reporting and publication of these reports was expanded by Congress in 1893 to include data from states and municipal authorities. To increase the uniformity of the data, Congress enacted a law in 1902 directing the Surgeon General to provide forms for the collection and compilation of data and for the publication of reports at the national level. In 1912, state and territorial health authorities—in conjunction with PHS—recommended immediate telegraphic reporting of five infectious diseases and the monthly reporting, by letter, of 10 additional diseases. The first annual summary of *The Notifiable Diseases* in 1912 included reports of 10 diseases from 19 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. By 1928, all states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were participating in national reporting of 29 specified diseases. At their annual meeting in 1950, the State and Territorial Health Officers authorized a conference of state and territorial epidemiologists whose purpose was to determine which diseases should be reported to PHS. In 1961, CDC assumed responsibility for the collection and publication of data concerning nationally notifiable diseases.

The list of nationally notifiable diseases is revised periodically. For example, a disease may be added to the list as a new pathogen emerges, or a disease may be deleted as its incidence declines. Public health officials at state health departments and CDC continue to collaborate in determining which diseases should be nationally notifiable; CSTE, with input from CDC, makes recommendations annually for additions and deletions to the list of nationally notifiable diseases. However, reporting of nationally notifiable diseases to CDC by the states is voluntary (for a complete list of all nationally reportable infectious diseases and other conditions, see World-Wide Web site http://www.cste.org). Reporting is currently mandated (i.e., by state legislation or regulation) only at the state level. The list of diseases that are considered notifiable, therefore, varies slightly by state. All states generally report the internationally quarantinable diseases (i.e., cholera, plague, and yellow fever) in compliance with the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations.

The 52 Infectious Diseases That Were Designated as Notifiable at the National Level During 1996

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive disease	Rabies, animal
Anthrax	Hansen disease (leprosy)	Rabies, human
Botulism*	Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome	Rocky Mountain spotted fever
Brucellosis	Hemolytic uremic syndrome, post-diarrheal	Rubella
Chancroid*	Hepatitis A	Salmonellosis*
Chlamydia trachomatis, genital infection	Hepatitis B	Shigellosis*
Cholera	Hepatitis, C/non-A, non-B	Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A
Coccidioidomycosis*	HIV infection, pediatric	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, drug-resistant*
Congenital rubella syndrome	Legionellosis	Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome
Congenital syphilis	Lyme disease	Syphilis
Cryptosporidiosis	Malaria	Tetanus
Diphtheria	Measles (Rubeola)	Toxic-shock syndrome
Encephalitis, California	Meningococcal disease	Trichinosis
Encephalitis, eastern equine	Mumps	Tuberculosis
Encephalitis, St. Louis	Pertussis	Typhoid fever
Encephalitis, western equine	Plague	Yellow fever
Escherichia coli O157:H7	Poliomyelitis, paralytic	
Gonorrhea	Psittacosis	

NOTE: Although varicella is not a nationally notifiable disease, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists recommends reporting of cases of this disease to CDC.
*Not currently published in the *MMWR* weekly tables.

Data Sources

Provisional data concerning the reported occurrence of notifiable diseases are published weekly in *MMWR*. After each reporting year, staff in state health departments finalize reports of cases for that year with local or county health departments and reconcile the data with reports previously sent to CDC throughout the year; these data are compiled in final form in this summary. Notifiable disease reports (which are published in the annual *MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases* only after approval by the appropriate epidemiologist from each submitting state or territory) are the authoritative and archival counts of cases. Data published in *MMWR Surveillance Summaries* or other surveillance reports produced by CDC programs, which are useful for detailed epidemiologic analyses, may not agree exactly with data reported in the annual *Summary of Notifiable Diseases* because of differences in the timing of reports, the source of the data, and the use of different case definitions.

Data in this summary were derived primarily from reports transmitted to the Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics, Epidemiology Program Office, CDC, by the 50 state, two city, and five territorial health departments through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS). (For more information regarding NETSS and notifiable diseases, including case definitions for these conditions, see World-Wide Web site http://www.cdc.gov/epo/phs.htm.) Final data for other diseases are from the surveillance-program records of the following CDC programs (requests for further information regarding these data should be directed to the source specified):

National Center for Health Statistics
Office of Vital and Health Statistics Systems (deaths from selected notifiable diseases)
National Center for Infectious Diseases
Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases (toxic-shock syndrome and laboratory data regarding botulism, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Salmonella, and Shigella*)
Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases (laboratory data regarding arboviral encephalitis)
Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases (animal rabies)
National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP)
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome [AIDS])
Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention (chancroid, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis)
Division of Tuberculosis Elimination (tuberculosis)
National Immunization Program
Epidemiology and Surveillance Division (poliomyelitis)

Disease totals for the United States, unless otherwise stated, do not include data for American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). Disease totals from American Samoa were unavailable for 1996.

Population estimates for states are based on the July 1, 1996, post-censal estimates made by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Population Estimates Branch, PPL-57. Because these estimates are unavailable by age and sex for 1996, rates for reported disease occurrences by age group and among males and females use population totals from the 1995 post-censal estimates. Population estimates for territories are from the 1990 census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Press Releases CB91-142, 242, 243, 263, and 276.

Rates in the *1996 Summary of Notifiable Diseases* were based on data for the U.S. total-resident population. However, population data from states in which diseases were not notifiable or disease data were not available were excluded from rate calculations.

Interpreting Data

The data reported in this summary are useful for analyzing disease trends and determining relative disease burdens. However, these data must be interpreted in light of reporting practices. Some diseases that cause severe clinical illness (e.g., plague or rabies), if diagnosed by a clinician, are most likely reported accurately. However, persons who have diseases that are clinically mild and infrequently associated with serious consequences (e.g., salmonellosis) may not even seek medical care from a health-care provider; even if these less severe diseases are diagnosed, they are less likely to be reported. The degree of completeness of reporting also is influenced by the diagnostic facilities that are available; the control measures that are in effect; the public awareness of a specific disease; and the interests, resources, and priorities of state and local officials responsible for disease control and public health surveillance. Finally, factors such as changes in the case definitions for public health surveillance, the introduction of new diagnostic tests, or the discovery of new disease entities may cause changes in disease reporting that are independent of the true incidence of disease.

Public health surveillance data are published for selected racial and ethnic population groups because these variables may be risk markers for certain notifiable diseases. Risk markers can identify potential risk factors for investigation in future studies. Data regarding race and ethnicity also can be useful for identifying groups to target for prevention efforts. However, caution must also be used when drawing conclusions from reported data relating to race and ethnicity. Among persons of certain races and ethnicities, there are likely to be differential patterns of access to health care, interest in seeking health care, and detection of disease that would lead to data that are not representative of disease incidence in these populations. In addition, not all data concerning race and ethnicity are collected uniformly for all diseases. For example, the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology and the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention in NCHSTP collect information regarding race and ethnicity using a single variable. A person's racial and ethnic background is reported as either American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, black non-Hispanic, white non-Hispanic, or Hispanic. Additionally, although the recommended standard for classifying a person's race or ethnicity is based on self-reporting, this procedure may not always be followed.

Highlights for Selected Infectious Diseases 1996

Arboviral Encephalitis

The 1996 national total of 39 laboratory-confirmed California serogroup viral encephalitis cases (all of which were La Crosse encephalitis cases) represents a 95% increase over the 1995 total. This is the largest annual total of such cases reported since 1982. Reports from West Virginia and Ohio account for nearly 100% of the increase. Much of the increase in West Virginia may be attributable to the recent implementation of an active surveillance system for this disease. La Crosse encephalitis is endemic in the eastern United States, where it is associated with exposure to deciduous forests and *Aedes triseriatus* (the eastern treehole mosquito).

Coccidioidomycosis

From 1990 through 1995, the number of reported cases of coccidioidomycosis in Arizona increased by 144%. To characterize the trends and impact of coccidioidomycosis in Arizona, the Arizona Department of Health Services analyzed surveillance, death-certificate, and hospital-discharge data. These data indicated that, during 1990–1995, coccidioidomycosis in Arizona disproportionately affected persons aged ≥65 years and persons with HIV infection.

Cryptosporidiosis

National reporting for cryptosporidiosis began in 1995 with 2,972 cases reported from 27 states. In 1996, a total of 2,426 cases were reported from 42 states. Because the diagnosis of cryptosporidiosis often is not considered, and because laboratories do not routinely test for *Cryptosporidium* infection, cryptosporidiosis continues to be underdiagnosed and underreported.

Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS) is a pan-American viral zoonosis caused by Sin Nombre virus and other New World hantaviruses which, in the United States, include Bayou virus, Black Creek Canal virus, and New York-1 virus. The identified rodent reservoirs for Sin Nombre, New York-1, Black Creek Canal, and Bayou viruses are *Peromyscus maniculatus* (deer mouse), *Peromyscus leucopus* (white-footed mouse), *Sigmodon hispidus* (cotton rat), and *Oryzomys palustris* (rice rat), respectively. Cases of HPS have been identified in the continental United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. As of May 1, 1997, national surveillance for HPS has identified 160 confirmed cases in 26 states (case-fatality rate: 47.5%); 22 of these cases occurred during 1996.

Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome

In the United States, nearly all cases of post-diarrheal hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) are caused by infection with *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 or other Shiga toxin-producing organisms. During 1996, the first year of national reporting, 18 states reported 102 cases of post-diarrheal HUS. Median age of patients was 5 years (range: 1–79); 75% of cases occurred from June through October.

Hepatitis, viral

In 1996, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) issued recommendations for the prevention of hepatitis A through active or passive immunization (*MMWR* 1996;45[No. RR-15]). The report provides recommendations for use of the recently licensed hepatitis A vaccines (i.e., HAVRIX®, manufactured by SmithKline Beecham Biologicals, and VAQTA®, manufactured by Merck & Company, Inc.). For communities with high rates of hepatitis A and periodic outbreaks (peak rates: 700 reported cases per 100,000 population), routine vaccination of children aged 2 years and catch-up vaccination of older children are recommended. To control outbreaks in communities with intermediate rates of hepatitis A (i.e., 50–200 reported cases per 100,000 population), vaccination programs targeting subpopulations with the highest rates of disease may be considered. In these communities, ongoing routine vaccination of young children should be implemented to prevent future outbreaks.

HIV Infection in Children and Infants

In 1996, a total of 29 states conducted surveillance of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in children. These states reported 249 cases of HIV infection that had not progressed to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 184 cases of AIDS among children. During 1996, these states received 1,720 additional reports of children who were born to HIV-infected mothers but who require follow up with providers to determine their HIV infection status.

Lyme Disease

In 1996, a total of 16,455 cases of Lyme disease were reported to CDC by 45 states and the District of Columbia (overall incidence: 6.2 per 100,000 population), representing a 41% increase from the 11,700 cases reported in 1995 and a 26% increase from the 13,043 cases reported in 1994. As in previous years, most cases were reported from the mid-Atlantic, northeast, and north-central regions. Eight states reported Lyme disease incidences that were higher than the overall national rate (Connecticut, 94.8; Rhode Island, 53.9; New York, 29.2; New Jersey, 27.4; Delaware, 23.9; Pennsylvania, 23.3; Maryland, 8.8; and Wisconsin, 7.7); these states accounted for 14,959 (91%) of the nationally reported cases. In 1996, zero cases were reported from five states (i.e., Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota). The increase in reported Lyme disease cases in 1996 probably represents a combination of increased tick density in the northeastern United States, enhanced health-care provider awareness and reporting, and improved laboratory surveillance. In addition, case reporting has been enhanced through the availability of CDC resources for Lyme disease surveillance in eight states (i.e., Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and West Virginia).

Plague

In 1996, five cases of plague among humans, two of which were fatal, were reported in the United States (two cases in Arizona, one in Colorado, and two in New Mexico). Both decedents had septicemic plague that was not diagnosed until after they died. One of the persons who died was infected through bites by infective prairie dog fleas; the other was infected by exposure to a pet cat with plague. These cases underscore the need for health-care providers in areas with endemic plague to maintain a high level of awareness about the risk for plague in their patients. Revised recommendations for the use of plague vaccine have been approved by ACIP and

published in *MMWR* (1996;45[No. RR-14]). During 1970–1995, a total of 341 cases of human plague (average: 13 cases per year) were reported in the United States. Of these cases, 80% occurred in the southwestern states of New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado, 9% were reported from California, and nine other western states reported limited numbers of cases. Most likely modes of transmission were determined for 286 of these cases and included flea bite (n=223; 78%), direct contact with infected animals (n=56; 20%), and inhalation of respiratory droplets from infected animals (n=7; 2%). Five of the seven persons infected by inhalation were known to be exposed to infected domestic cats. The overall mortality was 15%.

Yellow Fever

In July 1996, a 45-year-old resident of Tennessee planning a trip to Brazil elected not to drive to a nearby city for a recommended immunization with yellow fever (YF) vaccine at a World Health Organization designated Yellow Fever Vaccine Administration Center. After a 9-day fishing trip on the Amazon and Rio Negro rivers, he returned to Tennessee where he soon developed symptoms of fever, chills, headache, joint pains, and myalgias. His condition deteriorated further with development of a coagulopathy, bleeding from multiple sites, and shock. He died on the 6th day of hospitalization. YF virus was isolated from premortem serum specimens and was identified both by polymerase chain reaction and conventional virologic methods. This case was the first recognized and documented importation of YF into the United States since 1924.

Non-Notifiable Diseases, 1996

Cyclospora

In the spring and early summer of 1996, the largest reported outbreak of cyclosporiasis occurred in North America. A total of 1,465 cases were reported by 20 states and the District of Columbia in the United States and by two provinces in Canada. Of these cases, 725 (49.5%) were associated with 55 events (e.g., luncheons) and the other 740 (50.5%) were sporadic. Consumption of fresh raspberries from Guatemala was associated with illness.

Dengue

Forty-four laboratory-confirmed cases of dengue were imported into the United States in 1996 and diagnosed at the CDC Dengue Branch. This number is a decrease from the unusually substantial number of cases reported in 1995 (i.e., 86 cases), which was associated with the occurrence of major outbreaks of dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in most tropical countries of the Americas. However, the total number of dengue and DHF cases reported by Pan American Health Organization member countries in 1996 (n=250,707) was only slightly lower than the total for 1995 (n=284,483). Most countries in the region, especially Central America and the Caribbean islands, reported a substantially lower incidence of dengue in 1996, but major

increases were noted in Brazil (with 175,751 cases reported), Mexico (20,687 cases), and Trinidad and Tobago (3,983 cases).

Nosocomial enterococci

In the early 1990s, the percentage of nosocomial enterococci reported from intensive care units (ICUs) as being resistant to vancomycin substantially increased, from 7.1% in 1992 to 11.6% in 1993 and 13.8% in 1994; the increase leveled off in 1995 (12.8%) but has continued its increase in 1996 (16.7%). Data from the hospital-based National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System also indicate that for isolates from outside ICUs, the percentage of resistant enterococci has continued to rise (i.e., from 2.8% in 1992 to 4.8% in 1993 and to 12.2% in 1996). This represents a shift in the hospital location of patients with vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE).

International Notes

West Nile Fever

During the summer of 1996, a substantial epidemic (i.e., approximately 500 clinical cases, nearly 300 of them serologically confirmed) of West Nile fever occurred in Bucharest and southeastern Romania. Most recognized cases manifested as meningitis, encephalitis, or meningoencephalitis. Approximately 5% of confirmed cases were fatal, with the highest case-fatality ratios occurring among elderly persons. The abundant mosquito subspecies *Culex pipiens pipiens*, which prefers organically polluted water sources for reproduction, was implicated as the urban vector. West Nile virus is a mosquitoborne neurotropic flavivirus that occurs in parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe and is closely related antigenically to St. Louis encephalitis virus, which occurs in North America.

O'nyong-nyong Fever

During the second half of 1996, an epidemic of o'nyong-nyong fever was documented in rural, south-central Uganda. This represents only the second recognized epidemic of this disease since its initial description in 1962. O'nyong-nyong virus is a mosquitoborne alphavirus that causes a febrile disease characterized by generalized, debilitating joint pains, and often the disease is accompanied by a maculopapular skin rash and lymphadenopathy. Fatalities are rare, but morbidity often is significant. The typical epidemic mosquito vectors are *Anopheles funestus* and *An. gambiae*, two of the region's major malaria vectors.

PART 1:

Summaries of Notifiable Diseases in the United States

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

Data not available	NA
Report of disease is not required in that jurisdiction (not notifiable)	NN
No reported cases	–

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by month, United States, 1996

NAME	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Unk.
AIDS*	66,885	4,326	5,674	6,696	5,181	6,576	5,743	5,737	5,455	6,215	5,182	5,611	4,489	–
Botulism, total	119	14	6	11	6	6	15	8	9	15	3	11	15	–
Brucellosis	112	4	1	7	8	7	8	16	8	9	9	10	25	–
Chancroid†	386	..	101	..	..	120	..	..	95	..	..	70	..	–
Chlamydia†§	498,884	..	114,649	..	..	117,189	..	..	116,203	..	..	150,843	..	–
Cholera	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Diphtheria	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Escherichia coli O157:H7	2,741	40	54	72	86	108	304	380	477	445	282	265	228	–
Gonorrhea†	325,883	..	77,686	..	..	76,626	..	..	82,799	..	..	88,772	..	–
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	1,170	87	101	125	107	83	98	81	73	45	56	69	245	–
Hansen disease (leprosy)	112	4	9	14	5	6	13	3	14	8	12	14	10	–
Hepatitis A	31,032	1,808	2,159	2,723	2,048	2,084	2,861	2,174	2,585	2,488	2,956	2,854	4,492	–
Hepatitis B	10,637	500	606	921	832	775	1,039	831	918	800	801	994	1,620	–
Hepatitis, C/non-A non-B	3,716	171	252	342	291	312	409	265	316	254	279	320	505	–
Legionellosis	1,198	55	52	67	68	49	83	74	138	97	176	155	184	–
Lyme disease	16,455	159	342	427	381	380	1,145	2,427	3,636	2,543	1,368	1,561	2,086	–
Malaria	1,800	88	71	100	79	116	149	168	250	173	176	142	288	–
Measles (rubeola)	508	2	15	50	45	58	92	54	110	23	26	16	17	–
Meningococcal disease	3,437	337	334	357	285	260	318	193	175	153	205	377	443	–
Mumps	751	32	68	60	53	73	80	46	69	53	51	65	101	–
Pertussis (whooping cough)	7,796	89	207	408	319	348	520	371	1,066	874	750	1,275	1,569	–
Plague	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–
Psittacosis	42	3	2	1	5	5	–	4	3	2	8	5	4	–
Rabies, animal	6,982	215	324	632	553	539	672	613	981	632	596	605	620	–
Rabies, human	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	831	3	8	13	13	44	119	117	168	76	76	44	150	–
Rubella (German measles)	238	9	12	25	23	18	40	72	12	5	3	2	17	–
Rubella, congenital syndrome	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Salmonellosis	45,471	1,919	2,337	2,946	2,198	2,742	4,487	4,263	5,957	4,703	4,766	4,027	5,126	–
Shigellosis	25,978	1,219	1,394	1,647	1,380	1,716	2,351	2,089	2,965	2,198	2,560	2,685	3,774	–
Syphilis, total all stages†	52,976	..	14,683	..	..	14,146	..	..	12,607	..	..	11,540	..	–
Primary and secondary†	11,387	..	3,308	..	..	2,827	..	..	2,733	..	..	2,519	..	–
Congenital <1 year†	1,162	..	346	..	..	302	..	..	277	..	..	237	..	–
Tetanus	36	–	1	2	4	1	6	1	6	3	2	5	5	–
Toxic-shock syndrome	145	8	13	10	12	10	10	13	17	6	9	14	23	–
Trichinosis	11	1	–	1	2	3	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–
Tuberculosis¶	21,337	794	1,308	1,624	1,689	1,953	1,997	1,769	1,983	1,509	1,829	1,517	3,365	–
Typhoid fever	396	11	29	41	30	36	38	28	31	58	30	30	34	–
Varicella (chickenpox)**	83,511	6,267	8,384	12,214	10,102	11,965	8,858	3,093	1,594	1,075	4,002	6,305	9,652	–
Yellow fever	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–

*The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) through December 31, 1996.

†Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.

§Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*.

¶Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1997.

**Not nationally notifiable.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1996

Area	Total resident population (in thousands)	AIDS*	Botulism		Brucellosis	Chancroid†	Chlamydia†
			Foodborne	Infant			
UNITED STATES	**265,284**	**66,885**	**25**	**80**	**112**	**388**	**498,884**
NEW ENGLAND	**13,350**	**2,785**	**–**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**17,036**
Maine	1,243	50	–	–	–	–	967
N.H.	1,162	93	–	1	–	1	732
Vt.	589	25	–	–	–	–	398
Mass.	6,092	1,307	–	–	2	2	6,837
R.I.	990	178	–	–	–	–	1,833
Conn.	3,274	1,112	–	1	–	–	6,269
MID. ATLANTIC	**38,229**	**18,340**	**–**	**15**	**3**	**186**	**58,003**
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	10,856	2,427	–	–	1	1	NN
N.Y. City	7,329	9,952	–	2	–	181	26,455
N.J.	7,988	3,613	–	7	1	4	12,273
Pa.	12,056	2,348	–	6	1	–	19,275
E.N. CENTRAL	**43,815**	**5,191**	**–**	**2**	**12**	**29**	**85,572**
Ohio	11,173	1,161	–	1	2	6	20,653
Ind.	5,841	596	–	1	–	1	10,334
Ill.	11,847	2,199	–	–	8	20	24,430
Mich.	9,594	965	–	–	1	–	19,865
Wis.	5,160	270	–	–	1	2	10,290
W.N. CENTRAL	**18,469**	**1,539**	**–**	**3**	**8**	**2**	**31,212**
Minn.	4,658	304	–	1	1	–	5,607
Iowa	2,852	112	–	–	4	–	4,165
Mo.	5,369	856	–	1	2	–	11,959
N. Dak.	644	12	–	–	–	–	1,016
S. Dak.	732	14	–	–	–	–	1,538
Nebr.	1,652	100	–	–	–	–	2,478
Kans.	2,572	239	–	1	1	2	4,449
S. ATLANTIC	**47,816**	**16,621**	**–**	**4**	**10**	**28**	**101,842**
Del.	725	285	–	–	–	–	2,271
Md.	5,072	2,253	–	1	–	2	20,705
D.C.	543	1,262	–	–	–	–	1,998
Va.	6,675	1,195	–	3	–	1	11,756
W. Va.	1,826	121	–	–	–	–	2,325
N.C.	7,323	896	–	–	2	14	15,078
S.C.	3,699	869	–	–	1	8	9,391
Ga.	7,353	2,411	–	–	–	–	13,555
Fla.	14,400	7,330	–	–	7	3	24,763
E.S. CENTRAL	**16,193**	**2,284**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**32,587**
Ky.	3,884	401	1	2	–	–	6,805
Tenn.	5,320	826	1	–	2	2	13,125
Ala.	4,273	607	–	–	2	–	8,306
Miss.	2,716	450	–	–	–	1	4,351
W.S. CENTRAL	**29,290**	**8,841**	**2**	**9**	**25**	**124**	**63,513**
Ark.	2,510	289	–	–	–	1	2,111
La.	4,351	1,470	–	2	1	58	11,020
Okla.	3,301	272	–	–	1	–	7,379
Tex.	19,128	4,830	2	7	23	65	43,003
MOUNTAIN	**16,116**	**2,024**	**8**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**29,695**
Mont.	879	34	–	–	–	–	1,124
Idaho	1,189	39	3	–	2	–	1,524
Wyo.	481	7	–	–	1	–	621
Colo.	3,823	522	1	2	1	–	7,282
N. Mex.	1,713	205	–	–	1	–	4,007
Ariz.	4,428	594	1	–	1	2	10,692
Utah	2,000	196	–	2	–	–	1,598
Nev.	1,603	427	1	–	–	–	2,847
PACIFIC	**42,466**	**11,111**	**15**	**39**	**42**	**9**	**79,424**
Wash.	5,533	804	4	–	2	1	9,236
Oreg.	3,204	463	–	2	2	–	5,457
Calif.	31,878	9,610	3	35	36	8	61,555
Alaska	607	36	8	–	–	–	1,360
Hawaii	1,184	198	–	2	2	–	1,816
Guam	133	4	–	–	–	–	304
P.R.	3,783	2,243	–	–	–	2	2,481
V.I.	102	18	–	–	–	–	11
American Samoa	47	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	43	–	–	–	–	NA	NA

*Totals reported to Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), through December 31, 1996. Total includes 69 cases in persons whose state of residence was unknown.
†Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1996 (continued)

Area	Cholera	Diphtheria	*Escherichia coli* O157:H7 NETSS*	*Escherichia coli* O157:H7 PHLIS†	Gonorrhea§	*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive
UNITED STATES	**4**	**2**	**2,741**	**1,862**	**325,883**	**1,170**
NEW ENGLAND	**–**	**–**	**346**	**205**	**6,318**	**55**
Maine	–	–	23	–	55	1
N.H.	–	–	39	40	153	13
Vt.	–	–	36	34	47	2
Mass.	–	–	162	131	2,189	36
R.I.	–	–	16	–	486	2
Conn.	–	–	70	–	3,388	1
MID. ATLANTIC	**–**	**1**	**241**	**102**	**40,128**	**213**
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	–	–	159	12	7,606	50
N.Y. City	–	1	20	11	12,998	57
N.J.	–	–	62	57	8,721	65
Pa.	–	–	NN	22	10,803	41
E.N. CENTRAL	**1**	**1**	**564**	**447**	**59,159**	**191**
Ohio	–	–	155	107	14,946	95
Ind.	–	1	89	57	6,638	21
Ill.	–	–	220	139	17,964	50
Mich.	1	–	100	73	15,130	12
Wis.	–	–	NN	71	4,481	13
W.N. CENTRAL	**–**	**–**	**564**	**437**	**15,684**	**63**
Minn.	–	–	239	242	2,697	48
Iowa	–	–	123	105	1,145	4
Mo.	–	–	74	57	8,421	8
N. Dak.	–	–	19	17	37	–
S. Dak.	–	–	26	–	176	1
Nebr.	–	–	50	4	1,164	1
Kans.	–	–	33	12	2,044	1
S. ATLANTIC	**1**	**–**	**157**	**95**	**96,386**	**273**
Del.	–	–	3	2	1,456	2
Md.	–	–	3	9	11,592	76
D.C.	–	–	3	–	4,432	5
Va.	–	–	NN	36	9,293	11
W. Va.	–	–	NN	3	736	11
N.C.	–	–	47	17	18,229	26
S.C.	–	–	13	11	11,661	5
Ga.	–	–	39	–	19,806	52
Fla.	1	–	49	17	19,181	85
E.S. CENTRAL	**–**	**–**	**88**	**72**	**35,849**	**45**
Ky.	–	–	18	12	4,229	6
Tenn.	–	–	42	57	11,709	25
Ala.	–	–	15	3	13,169	13
Miss.	–	–	13	–	6,742	1
W.S. CENTRAL	**1**	**–**	**89**	**17**	**42,392**	**44**
Ark.	–	–	13	6	5,056	–
La.	1	–	9	4	9,315	6
Okla.	–	–	14	3	4,897	32
Tex.	–	–	53	4	23,124	6
MOUNTAIN	**–**	**–**	**218**	**113**	**7,445**	**57**
Mont.	–	–	27	–	38	1
Idaho	–	–	40	13	98	1
Wyo.	–	–	11	9	41	–
Colo.	–	–	80	45	1,367	16
N. Mex.	–	–	14	4	890	11
Ariz.	–	–	NN	29	3,709	20
Utah	–	–	29	–	277	8
Nev.	–	–	17	13	1,025	–
PACIFIC	**1**	**–**	**474**	**374**	**22,522**	**229**
Wash.	–	–	187	167	2,020	10
Oreg.	–	–	98	70	887	33
Calif.	1	–	184	124	18,652	178
Alaska	–	–	5	4	466	6
Hawaii	–	–	NN	9	497	2
Guam	1	–	–	NA	56	–
P.R.	–	–	44	NA	648	2
V.I.	–	–	–	NA	12	–
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	1	–	–	NA	NA	10

*National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance.
†Public Health Laboratory Information System. Cases were updated through the National Center for Infectious Diseases through July 17, 1997.
§Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1996 (continued)

Area	Hansen disease (leprosy)	Hepatitis			Legionel-losis	Lyme disease	Malaria
		A	B	C/non-A, non-B			
UNITED STATES	**112**	**31,032**	**10,637**	**3,716**	**1,198**	**16,455**	**1,800**
NEW ENGLAND	**4**	**456**	**255**	**113**	**80**	**4,095**	**84**
Maine	–	28	8	–	5	63	10
N.H.	–	22	21	7	4	47	4
Vt.	–	12	14	26	5	26	8
Mass.	4	229	111	74	34	321	32
R.I.	–	26	19	6	32	534	12
Conn.	–	139	82	–	NN	3,104	18
MID. ATLANTIC	**5**	**1,985**	**1,413**	**337**	**263**	**10,305**	**467**
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	–	438	358	272	80	4,900	96
N.Y. City	5	609	491	3	19	401	269
N.J.	–	394	279	–	15	2,190	68
Pa.	–	544	285	62	149	2,814	34
E.N. CENTRAL	**–**	**2,619**	**1,103**	**490**	**360**	**498**	**170**
Ohio	–	785	120	35	116	32	15
Ind.	–	367	143	8	51	32	15
Ill.	–	763	335	93	38	10	83
Mich.	–	506	416	354	109	28	41
Wis.	–	198	89	–	46	396	16
W.N. CENTRAL	**2**	**2,656**	**572**	**111**	**71**	**385**	**51**
Minn.	2	176	94	10	15	251	26
Iowa	–	334	74	53	11	19	3
Mo.	–	1,414	326	23	18	52	11
N. Dak.	–	140	2	–	–	2	1
S. Dak.	–	43	5	–	3	–	–
Nebr.	–	156	39	9	18	5	3
Kans.	–	393	32	16	6	36	7
S. ATLANTIC	**4**	**1,960**	**1,573**	**235**	**197**	**823**	**340**
Del.	–	21	9	1	12	173	4
Md.	–	256	169	4	39	447	87
D.C.	–	39	32	–	9	3	9
Va.	1	218	163	17	54	57	60
W. Va.	NN	19	36	9	NN	12	6
N.C.	–	204	337	46	12	66	30
S.C.	–	57	101	34	8	9	13
Ga.	1	414	61	–	3	1	38
Fla.	2	732	665	124	60	55	93
E.S. CENTRAL	**–**	**1,273**	**914**	**590**	**59**	**83**	**42**
Ky.	–	53	76	29	11	26	12
Tenn.	–	776	516	400	26	24	14
Ala.	–	217	78	8	5	9	8
Miss.	–	225	244	153	17	24	8
W.S. CENTRAL	**31**	**6,807**	**1,616**	**515**	**53**	**175**	**158**
Ark.	1	500	93	8	1	27	2
La.	1	261	209	292	4	9	12
Okla.	–	2,586	56	7	16	42	3
Tex.	29	3,460	1,258	208	32	97	141
MOUNTAIN	**2**	**4,573**	**1,164**	**555**	**58**	**9**	**65**
Mont.	–	130	21	20	1	–	7
Idaho	1	247	88	99	–	2	–
Wyo.	–	41	45	179	7	3	7
Colo.	–	512	132	64	12	–	26
N. Mex.	–	355	417	77	2	1	3
Ariz.	–	1,767	237	76	21	–	9
Utah	1	1,073	129	19	8	1	5
Nev.	–	448	95	21	7	2	8
PACIFIC	**64**	**8,703**	**2,027**	**770**	**57**	**102**	**423**
Wash.	1	1,001	158	66	8	18	41
Oreg.	–	875	129	8	–	19	24
Calif.	48	6,653	1,710	479	43	64	343
Alaska	–	54	18	NA	1	–	3
Hawaii	15	120	14	217	5	1	12
Guam	–	7	1	6	1	–	–
P.R.	–	292	1,195	180	–	–	2
V.I.	–	41	44	–	1	–	1
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	–	1	5	–	–	–	–

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1996 (continued)

Area	Measles		Meningococcal disease	Mumps	Pertussis	Plague	Poliomyelitis, paralytic
	Indigenous	Imported*					
UNITED STATES	**443**	**65**	**3,437**	**751**	**7,796**	**5**	**5**
NEW ENGLAND	**13**	**4**	**171**	**5**	**1,866**	**–**	**–**
Maine	–	–	15	–	55	–	–
N.H.	–	–	13	1	197	–	–
Vt.	1	1	4	1	280	–	–
Mass.	9	3	71	1	1,245	–	–
R.I.	1	–	18	1	40	–	–
Conn.	2	–	50	1	49	–	–
MID. ATLANTIC	**24**	**14**	**381**	**96**	**952**	**–**	**1**
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	3	9	102	28	533	–	–
N.Y. City	8	3	56	20	61	–	–
N.J.	3	–	79	4	31	–	1
Pa.	10	2	144	44	327	–	–
E.N. CENTRAL	**14**	**7**	**475**	**135**	**837**	**–**	**1**
Ohio	4	2	159	52	289	–	1
Ind.	–	–	64	8	128	–	–
Ill.	2	1	142	24	192	–	–
Mich.	–	3	51	48	59	–	–
Wis.	8	1	59	3	169	–	–
W.N. CENTRAL	**21**	**3**	**264**	**24**	**573**	**–**	**–**
Minn.	17	2	39	7	433	–	–
Iowa	–	1	56	3	32	–	–
Mo.	3	–	98	10	74	–	–
N. Dak.	–	–	5	2	1	–	–
S. Dak.	–	–	10	–	4	–	–
Nebr.	–	–	29	–	15	–	–
Kans.	1	–	27	2	14	–	–
S. ATLANTIC	**3**	**9**	**659**	**131**	**793**	**–**	**1**
Del.	1	–	3	–	26	–	–
Md.	–	2	58	37	278	–	–
D.C.	–	–	5	–	4	–	–
Va.	–	3	67	19	108	–	–
W. Va.	–	–	18	–	7	–	–
N.C.	1	1	79	27	186	–	–
S.C.	–	–	65	7	49	–	–
Ga.	1	2	147	9	35	–	–
Fla.	–	1	217	32	100	–	1
E.S. CENTRAL	**2**	**–**	**246**	**23**	**202**	**–**	**–**
Ky.	–	–	31	–	142	–	–
Tenn.	2	–	65	1	24	–	–
Ala.	–	–	95	6	26	–	–
Miss.	–	–	55	16	10	–	–
W.S. CENTRAL	**24**	**3**	**365**	**67**	**201**	**–**	**1**
Ark.	–	–	35	1	14	–	–
La.	–	1	66	21	15	–	–
Okla.	–	–	48	1	21	–	–
Tex.	24	2	218	44	151	–	1
MOUNTAIN	**153**	**4**	**183**	**25**	**660**	**5**	**–**
Mont.	–	–	9	–	37	–	–
Idaho	1	–	25	–	115	–	–
Wyo.	1	–	4	1	8	–	–
Colo.	4	3	44	5	336	1	–
N. Mex.	17	–	27	NN	64	2	–
Ariz.	8	–	37	1	33	2	–
Utah	117	1	18	3	26	–	–
Nev.	5	–	19	15	41	–	–
PACIFIC	**189**	**21**	**693**	**245**	**1,712**	**–**	**1**
Wash.	36	2	116	26	830	–	–
Oreg.	13	1	123	NN	64	–	–
Calif.	37	9	437	185	780	–	1
Alaska	63	–	9	3	3	–	–
Hawaii	40	9	8	31	35	–	–
Guam	–	–	5	10	–	–	–
P.R.	3	–	13	2	3	–	–
V.I.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*Imported cases include only those imported from other countries.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1996 (continued)

Area	Psitta-cosis	Rabies		RMSF*	Rubella		Salmonel-losis	Shigel-losis	Syphilis, Cong. (<1 yr.)†
		Animal	Human		Rubella	Cong. syndrome			
UNITED STATES	**42**	**6,982**	**3**	**831**	**238**	**4**	**45,471**	**25,978**	**1,162**
NEW ENGLAND	–	**748**	**1**	**19**	**27**	–	**2,821**	**550**	**10**
Maine	–	131	–	–	–	–	159	16	–
N.H.	–	54	1	–	–	–	133	20	–
Vt.	–	135	–	–	2	–	101	12	1
Mass.	–	115	–	12	21	–	1,640	265	7
R.I.	–	39	–	2	–	–	198	50	–
Conn.	–	274	–	5	4	–	590	187	2
MID. ATLANTIC	**2**	**1,550**	–	**56**	**13**	–	**7,470**	**3,308**	**302**
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	–	1,080	–	15	5	–	1,940	500	24
N.Y. City	–	NA	–	19	5	–	1,920	630	130
N.J.	2	140	–	9	2	–	1,580	434	90
Pa.	–	330	–	13	1	–	2,030	1,744	58
E.N. CENTRAL	**11**	**92**	–	**30**	**3**	**1**	**6,100**	**1,943**	**147**
Ohio	5	13	–	17	–	–	1,632	559	15
Ind.	–	9	–	8	–	–	590	161	4
Ill.	3	25	–	4	1	–	1,972	683	103
Mich.	1	31	–	1	2	1	1,012	451	22
Wis.	2	14	–	–	–	–	894	89	3
W.N. CENTRAL	**4**	**551**	–	**27**	–	–	**2,343**	**1,060**	**17**
Minn.	3	37	–	1	–	–	653	166	2
Iowa	–	237	–	1	–	–	335	151	–
Mo.	1	28	–	19	–	–	565	387	15
N. Dak.	–	77	–	–	–	–	63	80	–
S. Dak.	–	132	–	1	–	–	119	94	–
Nebr.	–	5	–	3	–	–	189	70	–
Kans.	–	37	–	2	–	–	419	112	–
S. ATLANTIC	**5**	**2,837**	–	**489**	**101**	**1**	**9,457**	**6,140**	**220**
Del.	–	80	–	2	–	–	151	155	–
Md.	–	637	–	38	–	–	1,160	985	30
D.C.	–	11	–	1	1	–	125	199	14
Va.	1	612	–	54	2	–	1,229	746	12
W. Va.	1	100	–	3	–	–	128	96	–
N.C.	–	740	–	289	86	1	1,466	565	24
S.C.	–	88	–	23	1	–	873	212	35
Ga.	–	303	–	65	–	–	1,467	1,125	30
Fla.	3	266	–	14	11	–	2,858	2,057	75
E.S. CENTRAL	**1**	**238**	**1**	**122**	**2**	–	**1,968**	**1,683**	**107**
Ky.	–	42	1	29	–	–	421	1,151	6
Tenn.	–	97	–	47	–	–	508	210	28
Ala.	1	92	–	15	2	–	508	144	20
Miss.	–	5	–	31	NN	–	531	178	53
W.S. CENTRAL	–	**435**	–	**74**	**9**	–	**4,414**	**3,813**	**154**
Ark.	–	29	–	22	–	–	455	176	23
La.	–	17	–	2	1	–	616	562	9
Okla.	–	38	–	46	–	–	543	318	10
Tex.	–	351	–	5	8	–	2,800	2,757	112
MOUNTAIN	**7**	**157**	**1**	**13**	**9**	**2**	**2,727**	**2,830**	**10**
Mont.	–	26	1	3	–	–	101	63	–
Idaho	1	–	–	1	2	–	135	97	1
Wyo.	3	33	–	7	–	–	57	9	–
Colo.	2	43	–	2	3	–	670	660	3
N. Mex.	–	6	–	–	–	–	324	473	–
Ariz.	–	37	–	–	3	2	619	1,124	5
Utah	–	5	–	–	–	–	525	307	–
Nev.	1	7	–	–	1	–	296	97	1
PACIFIC	**12**	**376**	–	**1**	**74**	–	**8,171**	**4,851**	**195**
Wash.	4	6	–	1	15	–	734	333	1
Oreg.	2	5	–	–	1	–	386	163	–
Calif.	6	355	–	–	56	–	6,544	3,952	194
Alaska	–	10	–	–	–	NN	79	116	–
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	3	–	428	87	–
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	43	–
P.R.	–	58	–	–	–	–	821	55	8
V.I.	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	8	–
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	8	–

*Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
†Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1996 (continued)

Area	Syphilis* Primary & secondary	Syphilis* All stages	Tetanus	Toxic-shock syndrome	Trichinosis	Tuberculosis†	Typhoid fever	Yellow fever
UNITED STATES	**11,387**	**52,976**	**35**	**145**	**11**	**21,337**	**396**	**1**
NEW ENGLAND	**194**	**1,074**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**481**	**23**	**–**
Maine	1	4	–	3	–	21	–	–
N.H.	1	29	–	3	–	21	2	–
Vt.	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–
Mass.	85	634	1	2	1	262	18	–
R.I.	4	72	–	–	–	35	–	–
Conn.	103	334	–	–	–	138	3	–
MID. ATLANTIC	**555**	**9,426**	**5**	**28**	**2**	**3,991**	**134**	**–**
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	76	728	3	9	2	535	21	–
N.Y. City	138	5,800	2	4	–	2,053	64	–
N.J.	177	1,458	–	–	–	820	40	–
Pa.	164	1,440	–	15	–	583	9	–
E.N. CENTRAL	**1,651**	**5,414**	**5**	**33**	**4**	**2,120**	**36**	**–**
Ohio	584	1,324	–	4	–	301	4	–
Ind.	207	673	–	2	1	202	4	–
Ill.	501	2,070	1	7	2	1,060	16	–
Mich.	183	851	1	19	–	443	10	–
Wis.	176	496	3	1	1	114	2	–
W.N. CENTRAL	**294**	**986**	**2**	**26**	**–**	**548**	**6**	**–**
Minn.	16	116	1	9	–	131	1	–
Iowa	23	86	–	4	–	70	1	–
Mo.	221	618	1	5	–	224	2	–
N. Dak.	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–
S. Dak.	–	2	–	–	–	19	–	–
Nebr.	6	27	–	1	–	22	1	–
Kans.	28	136	–	5	–	74	1	–
S. ATLANTIC	**3,791**	**14,088**	**5**	**16**	**–**	**4,016**	**61**	**–**
Del.	35	124	–	1	–	43	–	–
Md.	729	2,228	–	2	–	319	18	–
D.C.	116	626	–	–	–	139	–	–
Va.	393	1,261	–	1	–	349	11	–
W. Va.	7	59	–	–	–	57	–	–
N.C.	1,052	2,663	–	2	–	554	–	–
S.C.	402	1,277	2	3	–	348	–	–
Ga.	689	2,954	–	6	–	790	1	–
Fla.	368	2,894	3	1	–	1,417	31	–
E.S. CENTRAL	**2,351**	**6,966**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1,437**	**7**	**1**
Ky.	154	399	–	–	–	259	1	–
Tenn.	850	2,315	1	1	3	504	3	1
Ala.	528	1,887	1	–	–	423	3	–
Miss.	819	2,365	–	NN	–	251	–	–
W.S. CENTRAL	**1,864**	**9,547**	**8**	**3**	**1**	**2,949**	**19**	**–**
Ark.	262	834	–	1	–	225	1	–
La.	533	2,403	2	–	–	420	1	–
Okla.	179	467	1	2	1	201	–	–
Tex.	890	5,843	3	–	–	2,103	17	–
MOUNTAIN	**160**	**934**	**1**	**9**	**–**	**711**	**8**	**–**
Mont.	–	4	–	–	–	19	–	–
Idaho	4	24	–	2	–	15	–	–
Wyo.	2	8	–	–	–	7	–	–
Colo.	26	162	1	5	–	104	3	–
N. Mex.	3	78	–	–	–	89	2	–
Ariz.	102	467	–	1	–	282	–	–
Utah	3	49	–	–	–	58	1	–
Nev.	20	142	–	1	–	137	2	–
PACIFIC	**527**	**4,544**	**9**	**21**	**–**	**5,084**	**102**	**–**
Wash.	9	129	1	1	–	285	4	–
Oreg.	9	70	1	–	–	190	4	–
Calif.	506	4,300	7	20	–	4,313	84	–
Alaska	–	15	–	–	–	96	1	–
Hawaii	3	30	–	–	–	200	9	–
Guam	–	3	–	–	–	112	1	–
P.R.	208	1,467	2	–	–	222	1	–
V.I.	11	17	1	–	–	9	–	–
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	–	–	–	–	–	NA	–	–

*Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.
†Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1997.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by age group,* United States, 1996

NAME	Total	<1 No.	<1 (Rate)	1–4 No.	1–4 (Rate)	5–14 No.	5–14 (Rate)	15–24 No.	15–24 (Rate)	25–39 No.	25–39 (Rate)	40–64 No.	40–64 (Rate)	≥65 No.	≥65 (Rate)	Age not stated
AIDS†	66,885	205	(5.33)	280	(1.78)	247	(0.65)	2,403	(6.69)	37,673	(59.68)	26,077	(24.61)	–	(–)	–
Botulism, total	119	78	(2.03)	1	(0.01)	–	(–)	1	(0.00)	10	(0.02)	20	(0.03)	7	(0.02)	2
Brucellosis	112	–	(–)	7	(0.04)	11	(0.03)	28	(0.08)	27	(0.04)	32	(0.04)	7	(0.02)	–
Cholera	4	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	1	(0.00)	2	(0.00)	1	(0.00)	–
Diphtheria	2	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	1	(0.00)	1	(0.00)	–
Escherichia coli O157:H7	2,741	61	(1.78)	610	(4.37)	598	(1.77)	317	(1.00)	314	(0.56)	466	(0.73)	322	(1.10)	53
Gonorrhea§	324,708	–	(–)	–	(–)	6,332	(16.60)	189,973	(528.51)	98,336	(155.78)	20,407	(28.18)	1,009	(3.01)	7,554
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	1,170	159	(4.13)	114	(0.72)	54	(0.14)	41	(0.11)	122	(0.19)	237	(0.33)	421	(1.26)	22
Hansen disease (leprosy)	112	–	(–)	–	(–)	2	(0.01)	7	(0.02)	23	(0.04)	41	(0.06)	24	(0.07)	15
Hepatitis A	31,032	144	(3.74)	1,690	(10.73)	6,627	(17.38)	5,558	(15.46)	10,394	(16.47)	5,093	(7.03)	1,173	(3.50)	353
Hepatitis B	10,637	54	(1.40)	39	(0.25)	186	(0.49)	1,907	(5.31)	4,707	(7.46)	2,944	(4.06)	539	(1.61)	261
Hepatitis, C/non-A non-B	3,716	35	(0.91)	8	(0.05)	24	(0.06)	153	(0.43)	1,600	(2.54)	1,635	(2.26)	215	(0.64)	46
Legionellosis	1,198	4	(0.11)	3	(0.02)	5	(0.01)	32	(0.09)	142	(0.23)	484	(0.68)	516	(1.57)	12
Lyme disease	16,455	74	(1.92)	812	(5.16)	2,860	(7.50)	1,418	(3.94)	3,023	(4.79)	5,766	(7.96)	2,253	(6.72)	249
Malaria	1,800	15	(0.39)	95	(0.60)	238	(0.62)	334	(0.93)	578	(0.92)	408	(0.56)	84	(0.25)	48
Measles (rubeola)	508	39	(1.43)	89	(0.67)	115	(0.31)	131	(0.37)	104	(0.17)	27	(0.04)	–	(–)	3
Meningococcal disease	3,437	542	(14.08)	585	(3.72)	538	(1.41)	621	(1.73)	290	(0.46)	410	(0.57)	410	(1.22)	41
Mumps	751	7	(0.19)	151	(0.96)	335	(0.90)	89	(0.25)	97	(0.16)	55	(0.08)	5	(0.02)	12
Pertussis (whooping cough)	7,796	2,368	(61.53)	1,096	(6.96)	2,144	(5.62)	902	(2.51)	628	(0.99)	551	(0.76)	82	(0.24)	25
Plague	5	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	3	(0.01)	–	(–)	2	(0.00)	–	(–)	–
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	5	3	(0.08)	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	1	(0.00)	1	(0.00)	–	(–)	–
Psittacosis	42	1	(0.03)	–	(–)	1	(0.00)	1	(0.00)	10	(0.02)	24	(0.03)	4	(0.01)	1
Rabies, human	3	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	1	(0.00)	2	(0.00)	–	(–)	–
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	831	3	(0.08)	57	(0.36)	168	(0.44)	89	(0.25)	196	(0.31)	239	(0.33)	71	(0.21)	8
Rubella (German measles)	238	7	(0.18)	11	(0.07)	10	(0.03)	100	(0.28)	83	(0.13)	25	(0.03)	–	(–)	2
Salmonellosis	45,471	5,440	(141.36)	6,507	(41.33)	4,932	(12.93)	3,697	(10.29)	6,871	(10.88)	6,488	(8.96)	3,796	(11.32)	7,740
Shigellosis	25,978	522	(13.56)	6,834	(43.41)	6,493	(17.03)	1,919	(5.34)	3,531	(5.59)	1,706	(2.36)	514	(1.53)	4,459
Syphilis, primary and secondary¶	11,366	–	(–)	–	(–)	50	(0.13)	3,058	(8.51)	5,745	(9.10)	2,375	(3.28)	108	(0.32)	19
Tetanus	36	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	2	(0.01)	14	(0.02)	7	(0.01)	13	(0.04)	–
Toxic-shock syndrome	145	2	(0.05)	4	(0.03)	18	(0.05)	30	(0.08)	47	(0.08)	33	(0.05)	10	(0.03)	1
Trichinosis	11	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	2	(0.01)	3	(0.00)	4	(0.01)	2	(0.01)	–
Tuberculosis¶	21,337	111	(2.88)	673	(4.27)	588	(1.54)	1,656	(4.61)	5,481	(8.68)	7,711	(10.65)	5,103	(15.22)	14
Typhoid fever	396	6	(0.16)	35	(0.22)	101	(0.26)	65	(0.18)	110	(0.17)	53	(0.07)	25	(0.07)	1
Yellow fever	1	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	1	(–)	–	(–)	–

*July 1, 1994, post-censal population estimates were used to calculate incidence rates per 100,000 population.

†The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) through December 31, 1996. Reported cases for persons aged ≥65 years have been incorporated in the 40–64 years age group.

§Age-related data are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for the number of reported cases. Therefore, the total cases reported on this table may differ slightly from other tables. Cases among persons aged <5 years are not shown because some of these may not be caused by sexual transmission; these cases are, however, included in the totals. Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997. Age-related data for 1996 are unavailable for chancroid and chlamydia.

¶Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1997.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by sex,* United States, 1996

NAME	Total	Male No.	Male (Rate)	Female No.	Female (Rate)	Sex not stated
AIDS†	66,885	53,293	(41.53)	13,592	(10.11)	–
Botulism, total	119	60	(0.05)	58	(0.04)	1
Brucellosis	112	64	(0.05)	46	(0.03)	2
Chancroid§	386	281	(0.22)	103	(0.08)	2
Chlamydia¶	498,884	–	(–)	423,349	(314.90)	1,216
Cholera	4	4	(0.00)	–	(–)	–
Diphtheria	2	1	(0.00)	1	(0.00)	–
Escherichia coli O157:H7	2,741	1,261	(1.11)	1,439	(1.21)	41
Gonorrhea§	325,883	164,871	(128.49)	160,647	(119.49)	365
Haemophilus Influenzae, invasive	1,170	517	(0.40)	617	(0.46)	36
Hansen Disease (leprosy)	112	64	(0.05)	33	(0.02)	15
Hepatitis A	31,032	16,871	(13.15)	12,239	(9.10)	1,922
Hepatitis B	10,637	6,243	(4.87)	4,091	(3.04)	303
Hepatitis, C/non-A non-B	3,716	2,275	(1.78)	1,349	(1.00)	92
Legionellosis	1,198	693	(0.55)	479	(0.36)	26
Lyme disease	16,455	8,634	(6.73)	7,782	(5.79)	39
Malaria	1,800	1,117	(0.87)	641	(0.48)	42
Measles (rubeola)	508	254	(0.20)	246	(0.18)	8
Meningococcal disease	3,437	1,719	(1.34)	1,666	(1.24)	52
Mumps	751	383	(0.30)	354	(0.27)	14
Pertussis (whooping cough)	7,796	3,610	(2.81)	4,138	(3.08)	48
Plague	5	1	(0.00)	2	(0.00)	2
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	5	2	(0.00)	3	(0.00)	–
Psittacosis	42	15	(0.01)	27	(0.02)	–
Rabies, human	3	1	(0.00)	2	(0.00)	–
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	831	443	(0.35)	385	(0.29)	3
Rubella (German measles)	238	137	(0.11)	98	(0.07)	3
Salmonellosis	45,471	18,530	(14.44)	19,321	(14.37)	7,620
Shigellosis	25,978	9,316	(7.26)	11,375	(8.46)	5,287
Syphilis, primary and secondary§	11,387	6,007	(4.68)	5,379	(4.00)	1
Tetanus	36	20	(0.02)	16	(0.01)	–
Toxic-shock syndrome	145	29	(0.02)	114	(0.09)	2
Trichinosis	11	5	(0.00)	6	(0.00)	–
Tuberculosis**	21,337	13,560	(10.57)	7,765	(5.78)	12
Typhoid fever	396	212	(0.17)	182	(0.14)	2
Yellow fever	1	1	(0.00)	–	(–)	–

*July 1, 1996, post-censal population estimates were used to calculate rates. Rates are reported per 100,000 population.

†The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) through December 31, 1996.

§Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.

¶Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*. The rates for men are not presented, because reporting for men is much more limited than for women.

**Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1996.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by race, United States, 1996

Name	Total	American Indian or Alaskan Native No.	%	Asian or Pacific Islander No.	%	Black No.	%	White No.	%	Other No.	%	Race not stated No.	%
AIDS*	66,885	210	(<1)	558	(1)	28,764	(43)	26,324	(39)	–	(–)	11,029†	(16)
Botulism, total	119	1	(1)	5	(4)	2	(2)	76	(64)	–	(–)	35	(29)
Brucellosis	112	–	(–)	4	(4)	1	(1)	53	(47)	–	(–)	54	(48)
Cholera	4	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	3	(75)	–	(–)	1	(25)
Diphtheria	2	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	2	(100)	–	(–)	–	(–)
Escherichia coli O157:H7	2,741	11	(<1)	14	(1)	83	(2)	1,673	(61)	2	(<1)	978	(36)
Gonorrhea§	324,708	1,612	(<1)	1,106	(<1)	193,974	(60)	36,502	(11)	–	(–)	91,514†	(28)
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	1,170	24	(2)	16	(1)	156	(13)	638	(55)	1	(<1)	335	(29)
Hansen disease (leprosy)	112	1	(1)	34	(30)	6	(5)	32	(29)	1	(1)	38	(34)
Hepatitis A	31,032	938	(3)	479	(2)	2,311	(7)	18,499	(60)	50	(<1)	8,755	(28)
Hepatitis B	10,637	96	(1)	667	(6)	2,224	(21)	4,600	(43)	34	(<1)	3,016	(28)
Hepatitis, C/non-A non-B	3,716	20	(1)	18	(<1)	151	(4)	602	(16)	4	(<1)	2,921	(79)
Legionellosis	1,198	3	(<1)	8	(1)	110	(9)	801	(67)	1	(<1)	275	(23)
Lyme disease	16,455	52	(<1)	88	(1)	230	(1)	12,310	(75)	5	(<1)	3,770	(23)
Malaria	1,800	8	(<1)	313	(17)	562	(31)	420	(23)	39	(2)	458	(25)
Measles (rubeola)	508	6	(1)	50	(10)	10	(2)	261	(51)	3	(1)	178	(35)
Meningococcal disease	3,437	43	(1)	39	(1)	510	(15)	2,162	(63)	4	(<1)	679	(20)
Mumps	751	4	(1)	59	(8)	59	(8)	366	(49)	4	(1)	259	(34)
Pertussis (whooping cough)	7,796	94	(1)	91	(1)	370	(5)	4,318	(55)	2	(<1)	2,961	(38)
Plague	5	2	(40)	–	(–)	–	(–)	3	(60)	–	(–)	–	(–)
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	5	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	5	(100)
Psittacosis	42	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	31	(74)	–	(–)	11	(26)
Rabies, human	3	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	2	(67)	–	(–)	1	(33)
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	831	4	(<1)	5	(1)	56	(7)	614	(74)	–	(–)	152	(18)
Rubella (German measles)	238	–	(–)	13	(5)	4	(2)	170	(71)	–	(–)	51	(21)
Rubella, congenital syndrome	4	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	3	(75)	–	(–)	1	(25)
Salmonellosis	45,471	269	(1)	598	(1)	3,770	(8)	20,358	(45)	25	(<1)	20,451	(45)
Shigellosis	25,978	998	(4)	142	(1)	4,391	(17)	9,646	(37)	11	(<1)	10,790†	(42)
Syphilis, primary and secondary¶	11,366	41	(<1)	51	(<1)	9,299	(82)	1,170	(10)	–	(–)	805	(7)
Tetanus	36	–	(–)	–	(–)	4	(11)	30	(83)	–	(–)	2	(6)
Toxic-shock syndrome	145	–	(–)	2	(1)	4	(3)	116	(80)	–	(–)	23	(16)
Trichinosis	11	–	(–)	1	(9)	–	(–)	6	(55)	–	(–)	4	(36)
Tuberculosis**	21,337	290	(1)	3,854	(18)	7,306	(34)	9,817	(46)	–	(–)	70	(<1)
Typhoid fever	396	–	(–)	113	(29)	48	(12)	86	(22)	5	(1)	144	(36)
Yellow fever	1	–	(–)	–	(–)	–	(–)	1	(100)	–	(–)	–	(–)

*The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) through December 31, 1996.

†Includes cases originally reported as Hispanic: 10,865 for AIDS; 13,451 for gonorrhea; and 505 for syphilis, primary and secondary.

§Data concerning race are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for numbers of reported cases. Thus, the total number of cases reported on this table may differ slightly from other tables. Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997. Data regarding race for 1996 are unavailable for chancroid and chlamydia.

¶Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1997.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by ethnicity, United States, 1996

NAME	Total	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Ethnicity not stated	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
AIDS*	66,885	10,865	(16)	55,088	(82)	932†	(1)
Botulism, total	119	26	(22)	69	(58)	24	(20)
Brucellosis	112	67	(60)	20	(18)	25	(22)
Cholera	4	–	(–)	3	(75)	1	(25)
Diphtheria	2	1	(50)	–	(–)	1	(50)
Escherichia coli O157:H7	2,741	65	(2)	1,505	(55)	1,171	(43)
Gonorrhea§	324,708	13,451	(4)	230,476	(71)	80,781†	(25)
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	1,170	102	(9)	640	(55)	428	(37)
Hansen disease (leprosy)	112	35	(31)	46	(41)	31	(28)
Hepatitis A	31,032	5,931	(19)	14,984	(48)	10,117	(33)
Hepatitis B	10,637	1,142	(11)	5,622	(53)	3,873	(36)
Hepatitis, C/non-A non-B	3,716	146	(4)	671	(18)	2,899	(78)
Legionellosis	1,198	27	(2)	625	(52)	546	(46)
Lyme disease	16,455	183	(1)	9,142	(56)	7,130	(43)
Malaria	1,800	164	(9)	1,075	(60)	561	(31)
Measles (rubeola)	508	36	(7)	188	(37)	284	(56)
Meningococcal disease	3,437	353	(10)	2,087	(61)	997	(29)
Mumps	751	113	(15)	339	(45)	299	(40)
Pertussis (whooping cough)	7,796	543	(7)	3,628	(47)	3,625	(46)
Plague	5	–	(–)	5	(100)	–	(–)
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	5	2	(40)	–	(–)	3	(60)
Psittacosis	42	1	(2)	26	(62)	15	(36)
Rabies, human	3	–	(–)	2	(67)	1	(33)
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	831	16	(2)	478	(58)	337	(41)
Rubella (German measles)	238	131	(55)	70	(29)	37	(16)
Rubella, congenital syndrome	4	3	(75)	1	(25)	–	(–)
Salmonellosis	45,471	2,916	(6)	18,190	(40)	24,365	(54)
Shigellosis	25,978	3,111	(12)	9,526	(37)	13,341†	(51)
Syphilis, primary and secondary¶	11,366	505	(4)	10,469	(92)	392	(3)
Tetanus	36	5	(14)	23	(64)	8	(22)
Toxic-shock syndrome	145	5	(3)	91	(63)	49	(34)
Trichinosis	11	–	(–)	3	(27)	8	(73)
Tuberculosis¶	21,337	4,533	(21)	16,720	(78)	84	(<1)
Typhoid fever	396	63	(16)	233	(59)	100	(25)
Yellow fever	1	–	(–)	1	(100)	–	(–)

*The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) through December 31, 1996.

†Ethnicity is not stated and includes cases originally reported as American Indian or Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander.

§Data concerning ethnicity are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for numbers of reported cases. Thus, the total number of cases reported on this table may differ slightly from other tables. Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997. Data regarding ethnicity for 1996 are unavailable for chancroid and chlamydia.

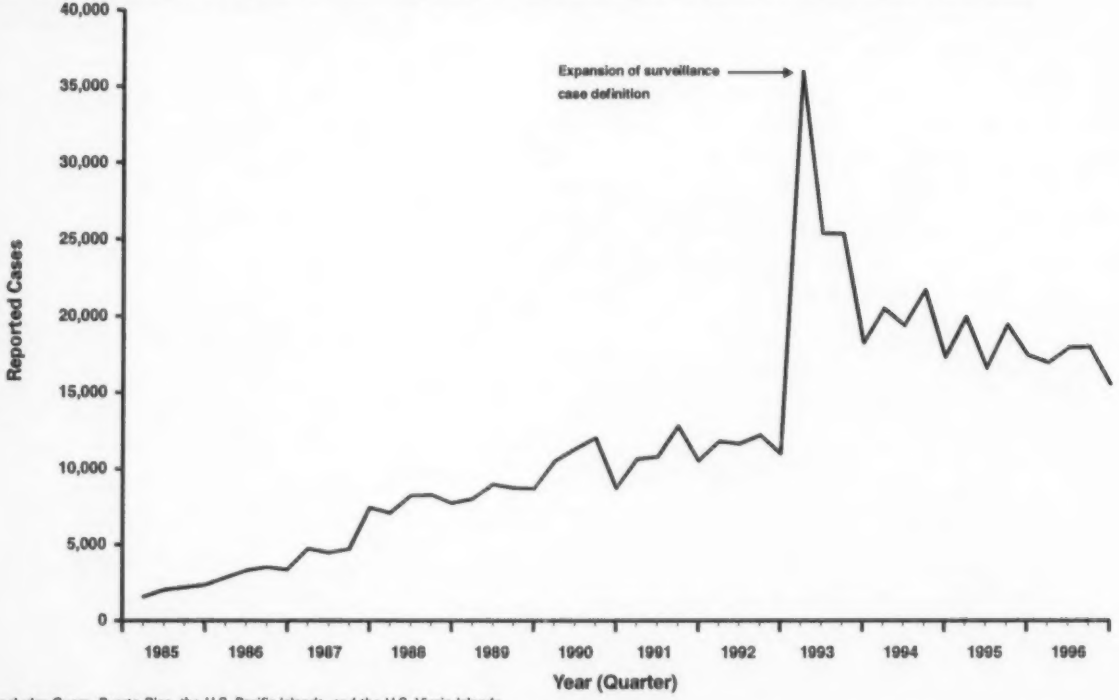
¶Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1997

PART 2:

Graphs and Maps for Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS	
Data not available	NA
Report of disease is not required in that jurisdiction (not notifiable)	NN
No reported cases	–

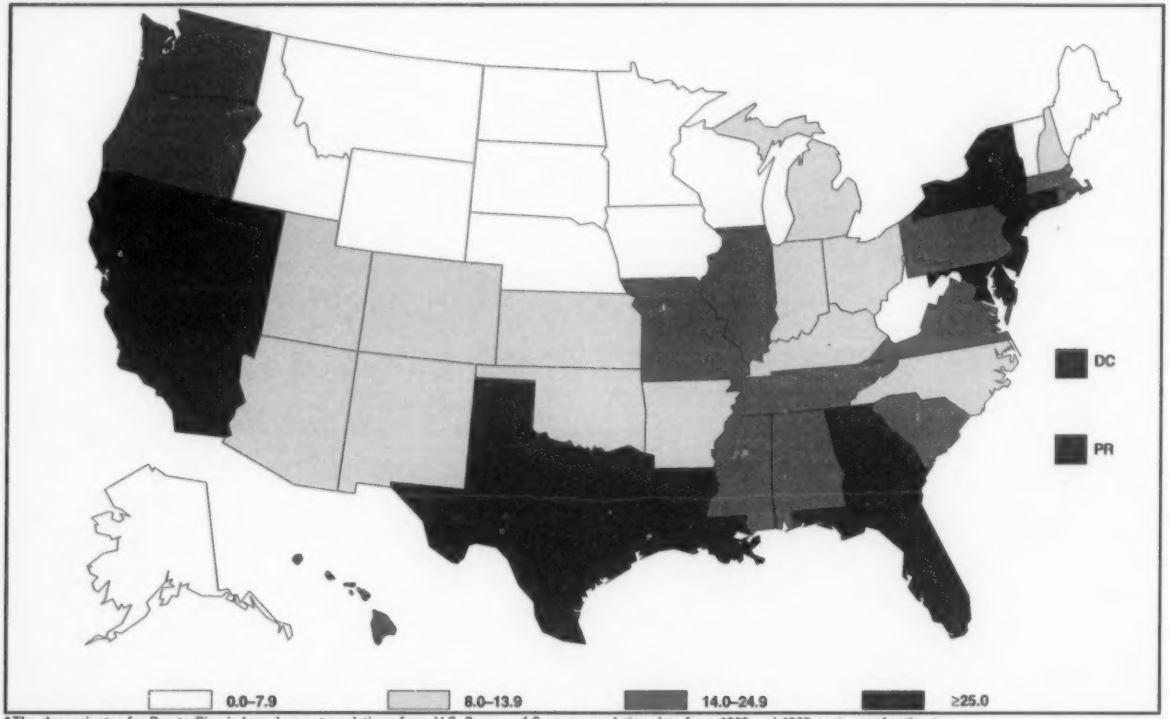
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported cases, by quarter, United States,* 1985–1996



*Includes Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition in 1993 resulted in a substantial increase in reported cases during 1993 followed by declines in cases reported each year from 1994 through 1996. However, the number of reported AIDS cases in 1996 was substantially higher than the number reported in 1992, the year before the definition was changed.

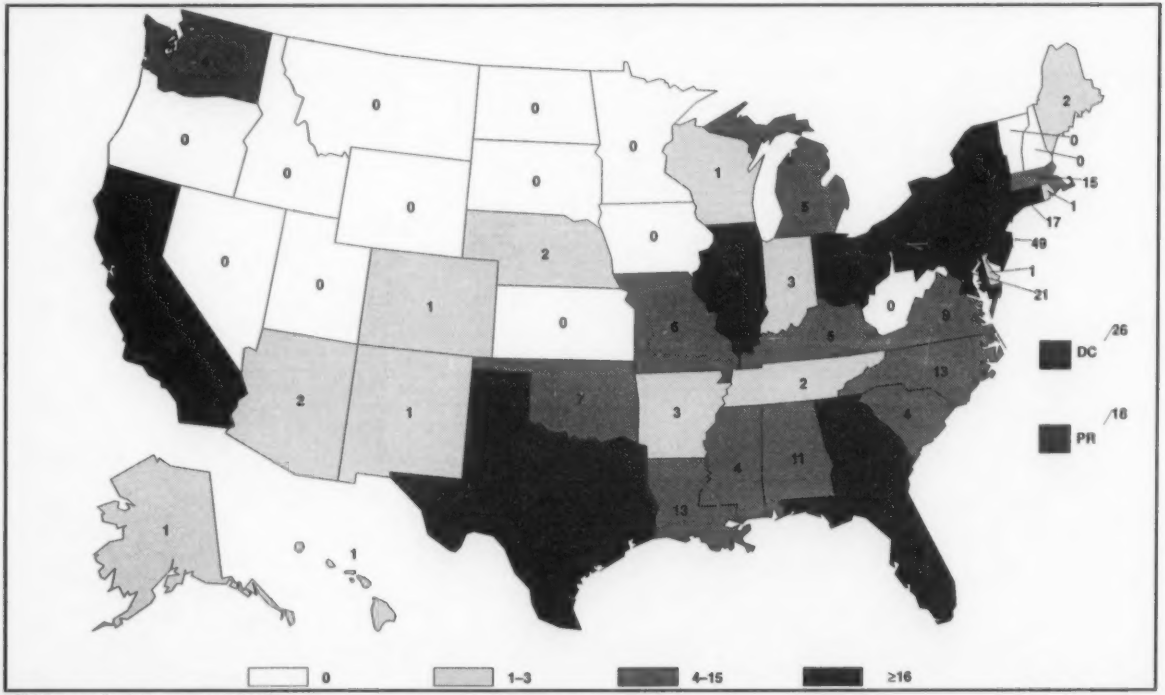
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and Puerto Rico, 1996*



*The denominator for Puerto Rico is based on extrapolations from U.S. Bureau of Census population data from 1990 and 1992 post-censal estimates.

In 1996, the highest rates of reported AIDS cases per 100,000 were in the northeastern, southeastern, and western states. Eighty-two percent of reported AIDS cases occurred among residents of large metropolitan areas (i.e., areas of ≥500,000 persons).

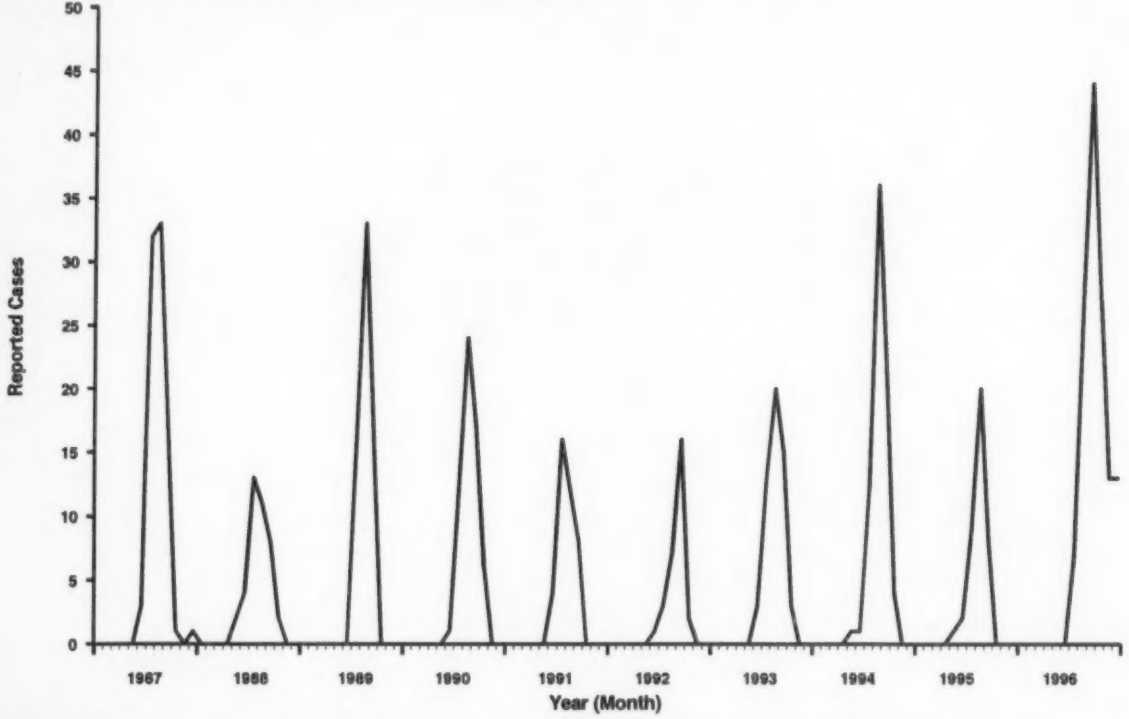
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported pediatric cases,* United States and Puerto Rico, 1996



*Children and adolescents aged <13 years.

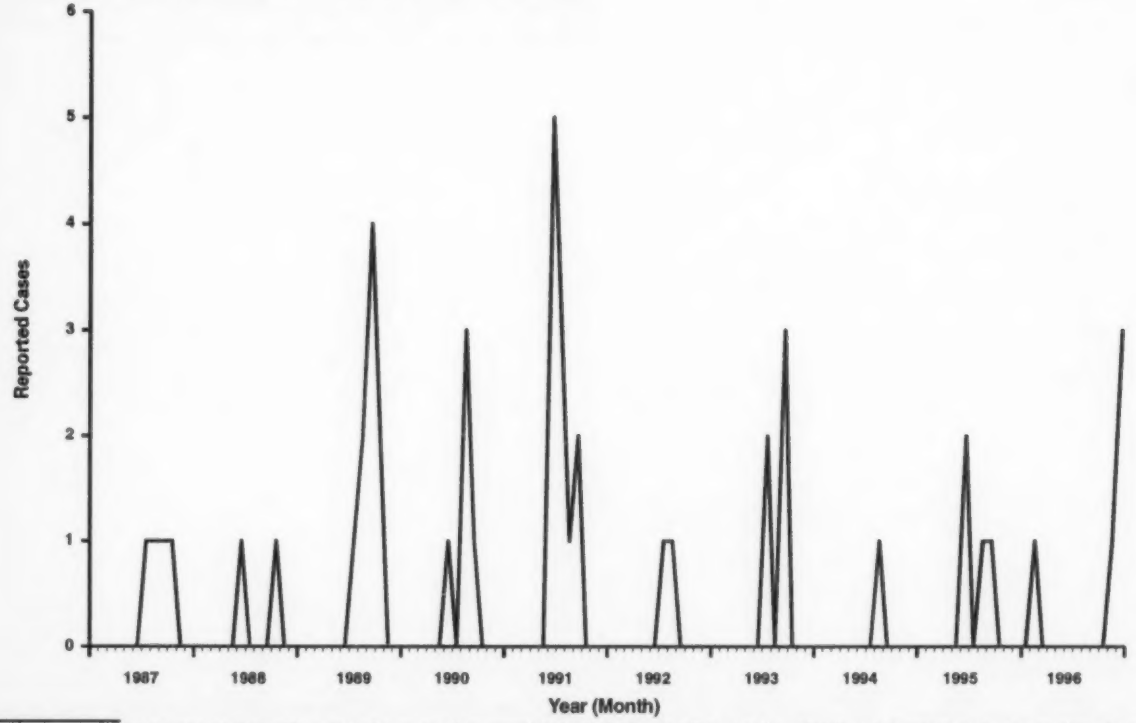
In 1996, the highest numbers of AIDS cases among children were reported in states that had the highest rates of reported AIDS cases (refer to the preceding figure).

ARBOVIRAL INFECTIONS (of the central nervous system) — reported laboratory-confirmed cases caused by California serogroup viruses, by month of onset, United States, 1987–1996



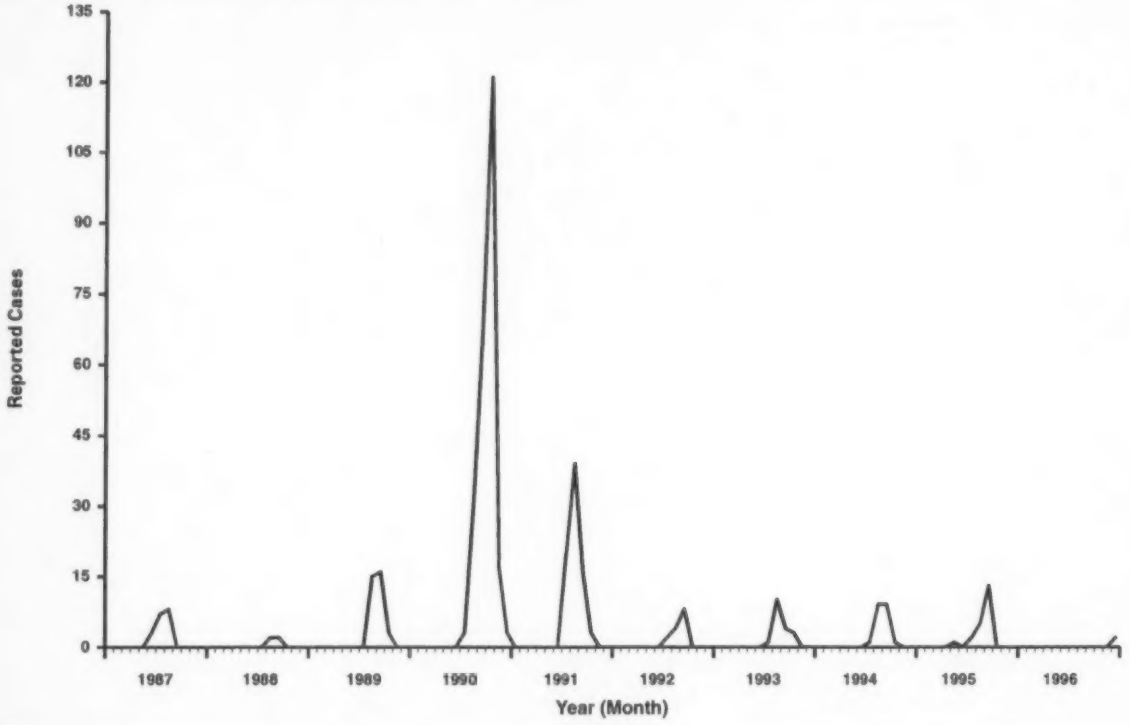
California serogroup viruses (mainly LaCrosse virus in the eastern United States) are an endemic cause of encephalitis—especially in children.

ARBOVIRAL INFECTIONS (of the central nervous system) — reported laboratory-confirmed cases caused by eastern equine encephalitis virus, by month of onset, United States, 1987–1996



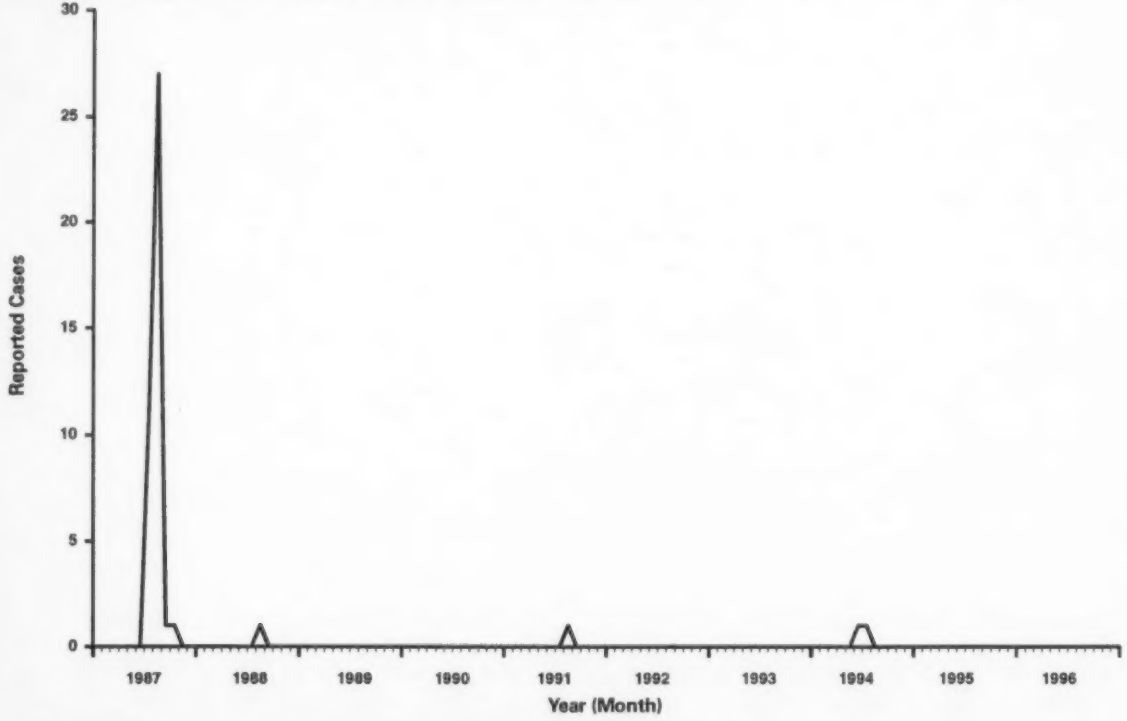
Cases of eastern equine encephalomyelitis among humans, often associated with high mortality rates (i.e., >20%) and severe neurologic sequelae, occur sporadically in the eastern United States.

ARBOVIRAL INFECTIONS (of the central nervous system) — reported laboratory-confirmed cases caused by St. Louis encephalitis virus, by month of onset, United States, 1987–1996



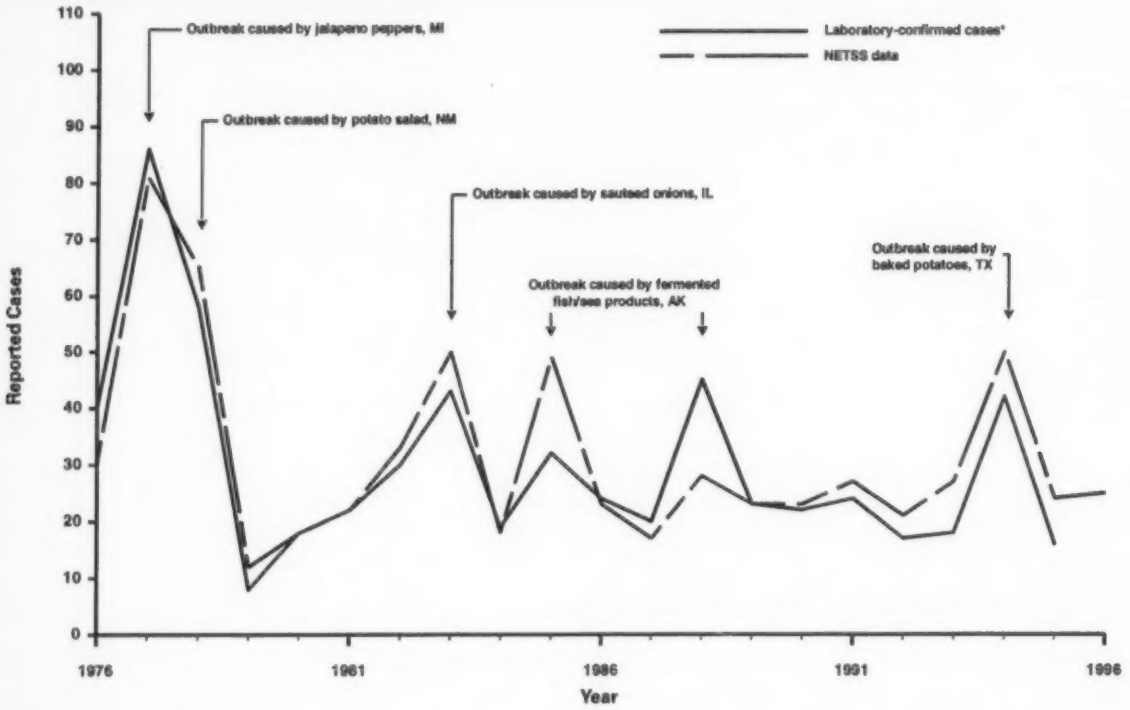
The most recent major epidemic of St. Louis encephalitis occurred in Florida in 1990.

ARBOVIRAL INFECTIONS (of the central nervous system) — reported laboratory-confirmed cases caused by western equine encephalitis virus, by month of onset, United States, 1987–1996



The most recent epidemic of western equine encephalomyelitis occurred in Colorado in 1987.

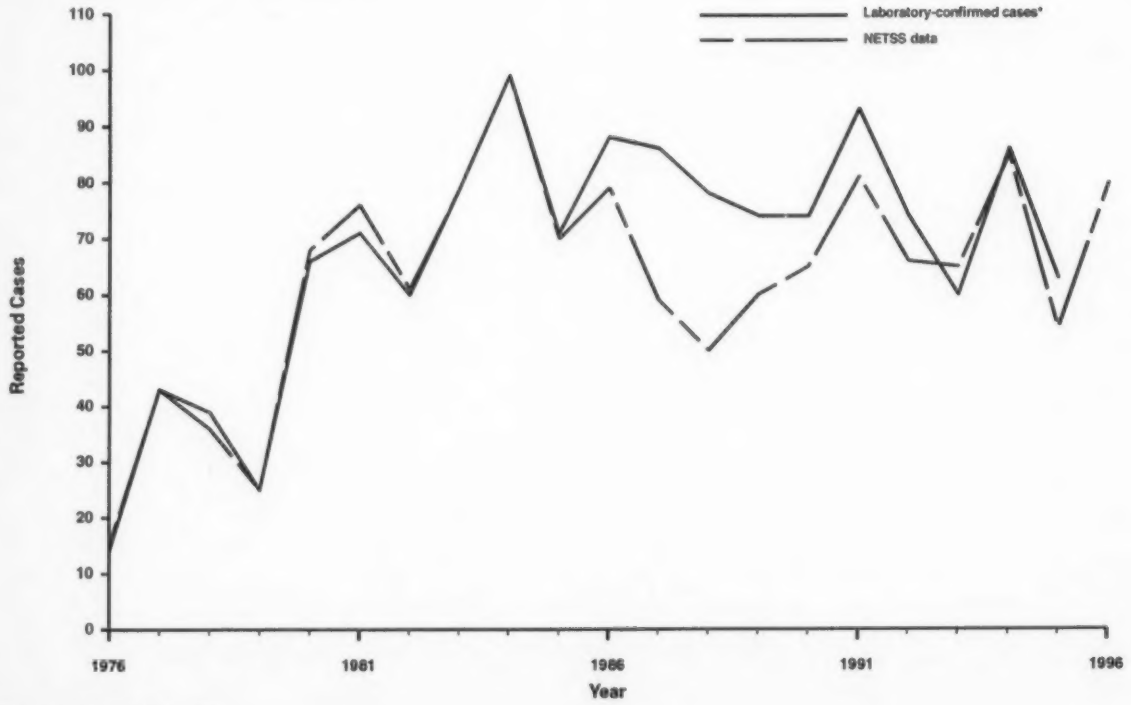
BOTULISM (foodborne) — by year, United States, 1976–1996



*Data are not yet available for 1996.

Although they occur infrequently, outbreaks of foodborne botulism rapidly can kill many affected persons. Such outbreaks require prompt and effective communication between clinicians and public health officials.

BOTULISM (infant) — by year, United States, 1976–1996



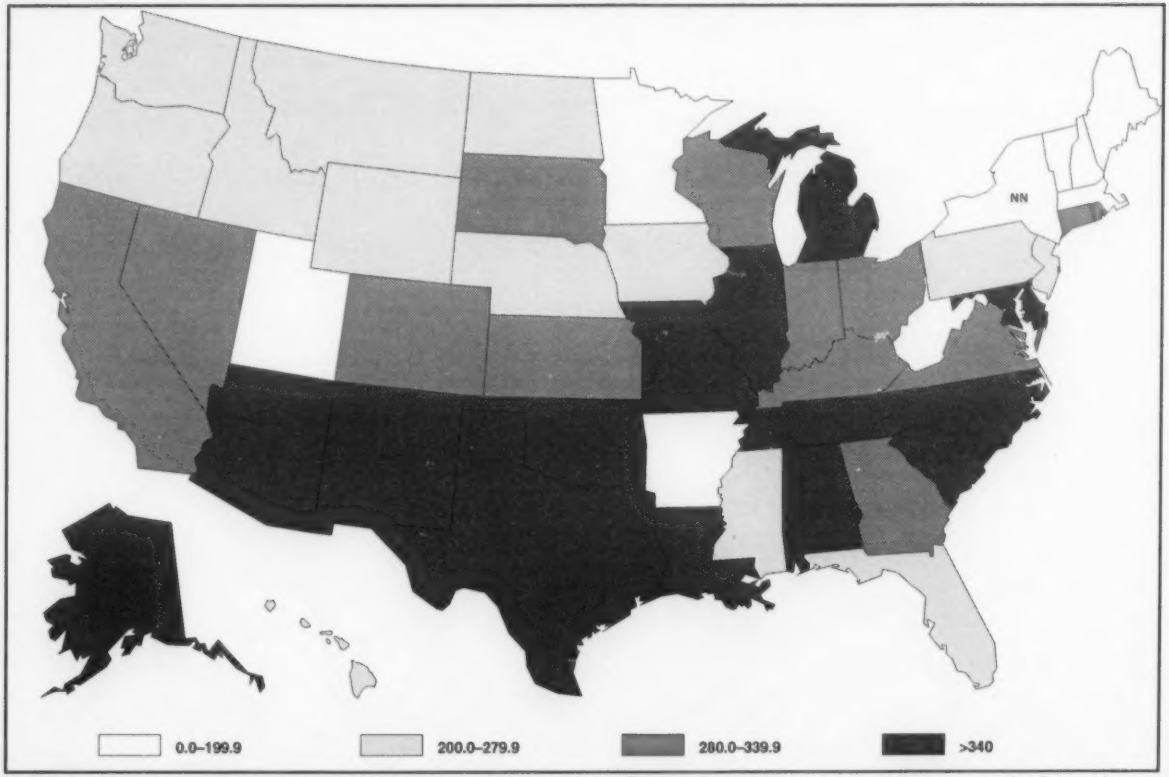
*Data are not yet available for 1996.

In the United States, nearly half of the reported cases of infant botulism occur in California.

BRUCELLOSIS — by year, United States, 1966–1996

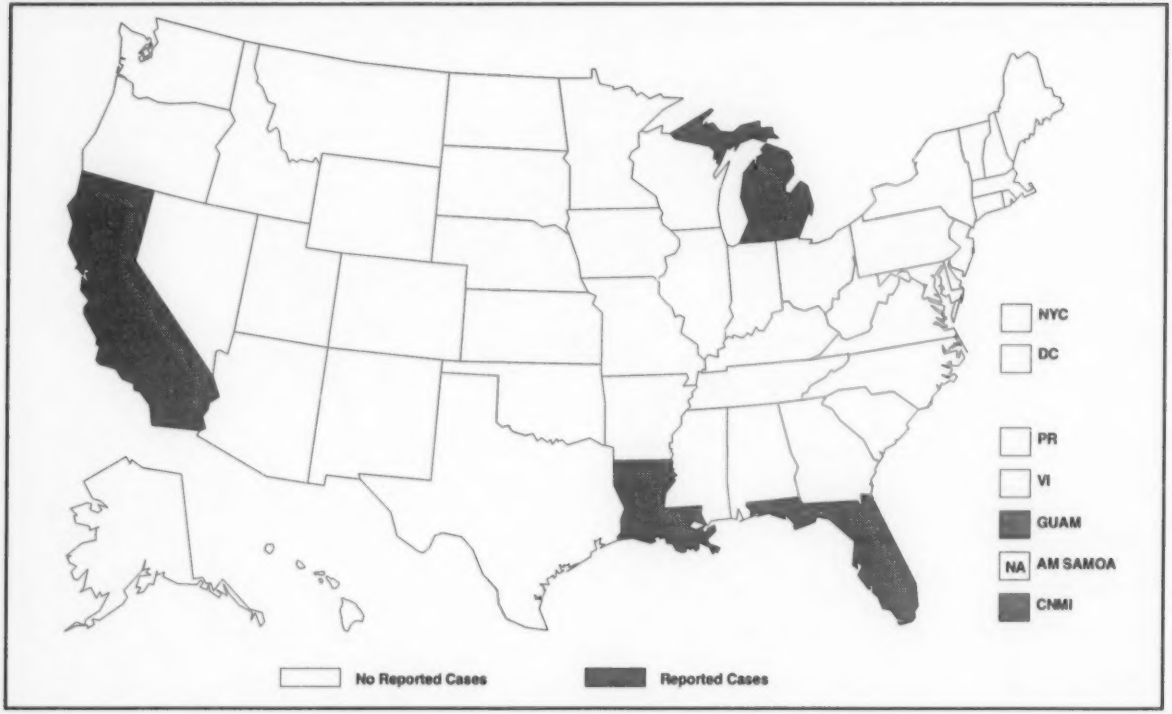
After peaking at more than 300 cases in 1975, the number of brucellosis cases has declined and, for the last 10 years, has remained relatively stable at approximately 100 cases per year.

CHLAMYDIA — reported cases among women, per 100,000 population, United States, 1996



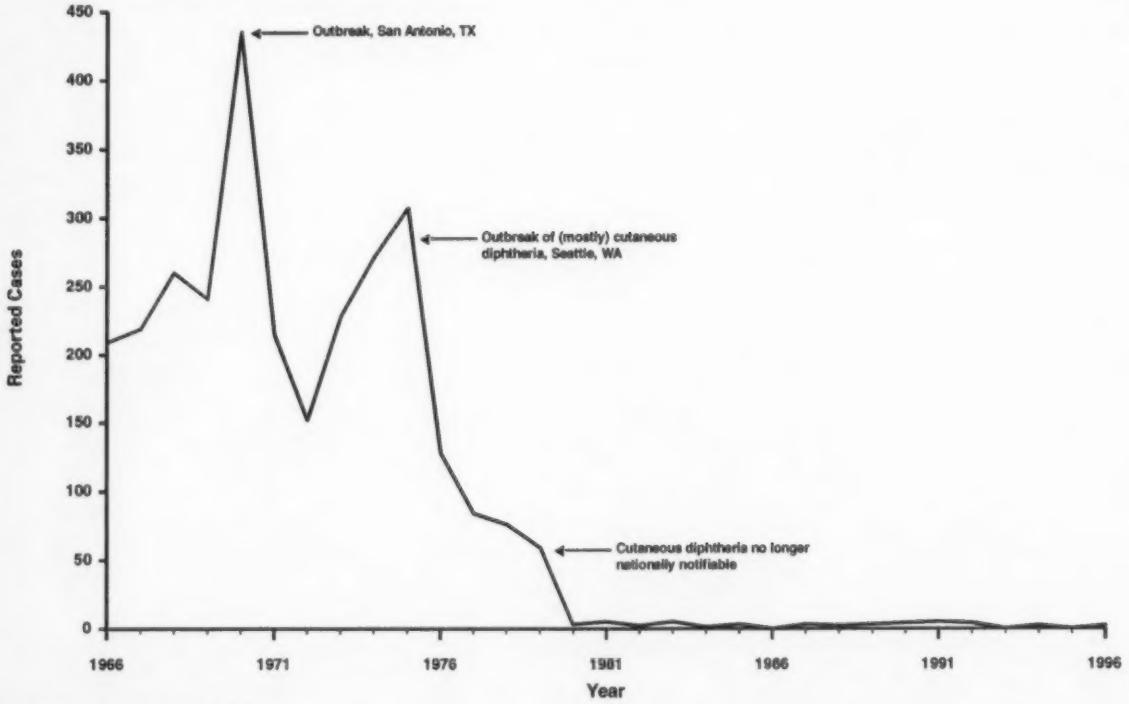
In 1996, the chlamydia rate among women was 314.9 cases per 100,000 population. The rates for men are not presented, because reporting for men is more limited than it is for women.

CHOLERA — reported cases, United States and territories, 1996



In recent years, most of the cases of cholera diagnosed in the United States were acquired during travel to Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

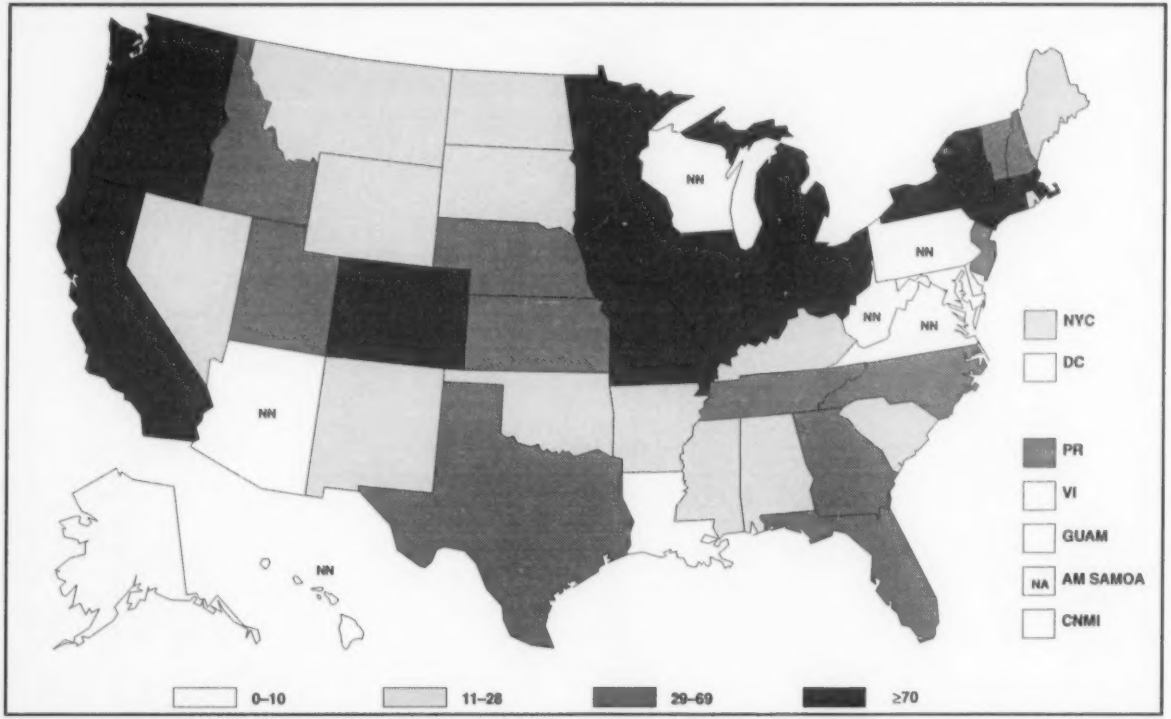
DIPHTHERIA — by year, United States, 1966–1996



NOTE: DTP vaccine was licensed in 1949.

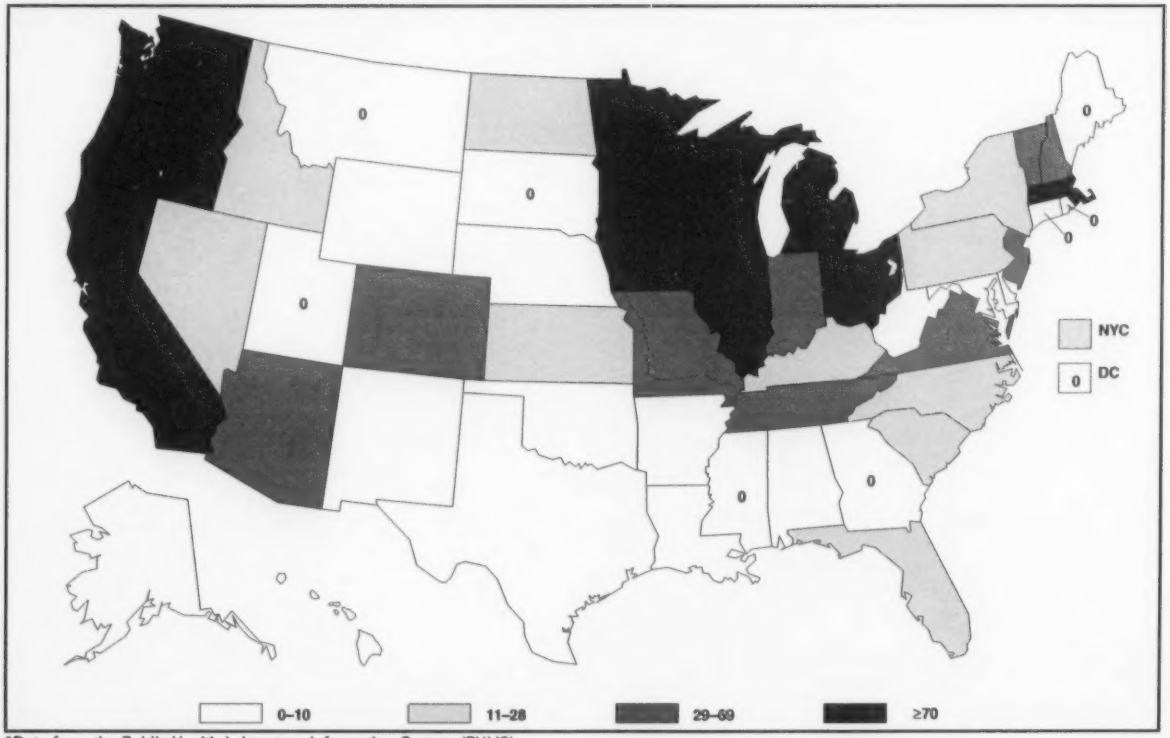
After a more than 8-year interval without a documented domestically acquired infection with toxigenic *C. diphtheriae*, an endemic focus was found in an American Indian community in South Dakota in 1996; molecular data indicate ongoing endemicity since the 1970s (*MMWR* 1997;46:506–10).

ESCHERICHIA COLI O157:H7 — reported cases, United States and territories, 1996



The number of states in which *E. coli* O157:H7 infection is a notifiable disease increased from 39 in 1995 to 44 in 1996. However, because <60% of clinical laboratories routinely test all stools—or even all bloody stools—for *E. coli* O157:H7, many infections are not recognized or reported.

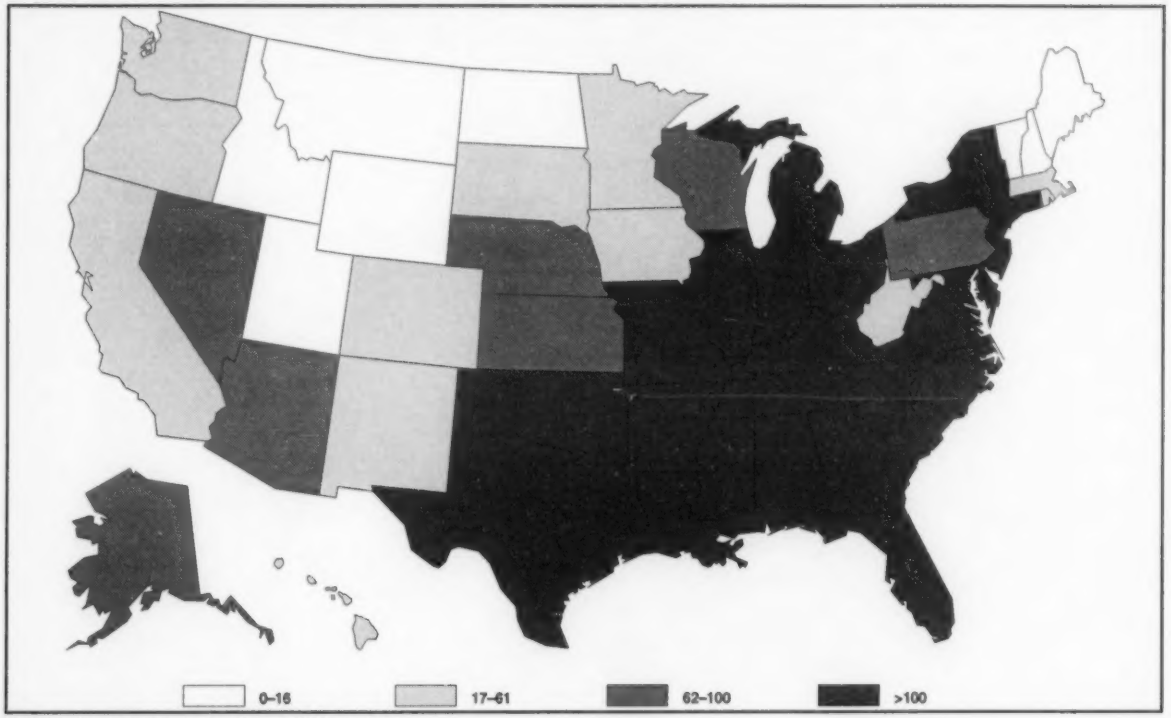
ESCHERICHIA COLI O157:H7 — reported isolates,* United States, 1996



*Data from the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

Only *E. coli* O157:H7 isolates that are confirmed by a state public health laboratory are reported to PHLIS. Many public health laboratories are now able to subtype isolates using pulsed-field gel electrophoresis, a procedure that facilitates comparison of strains among states.

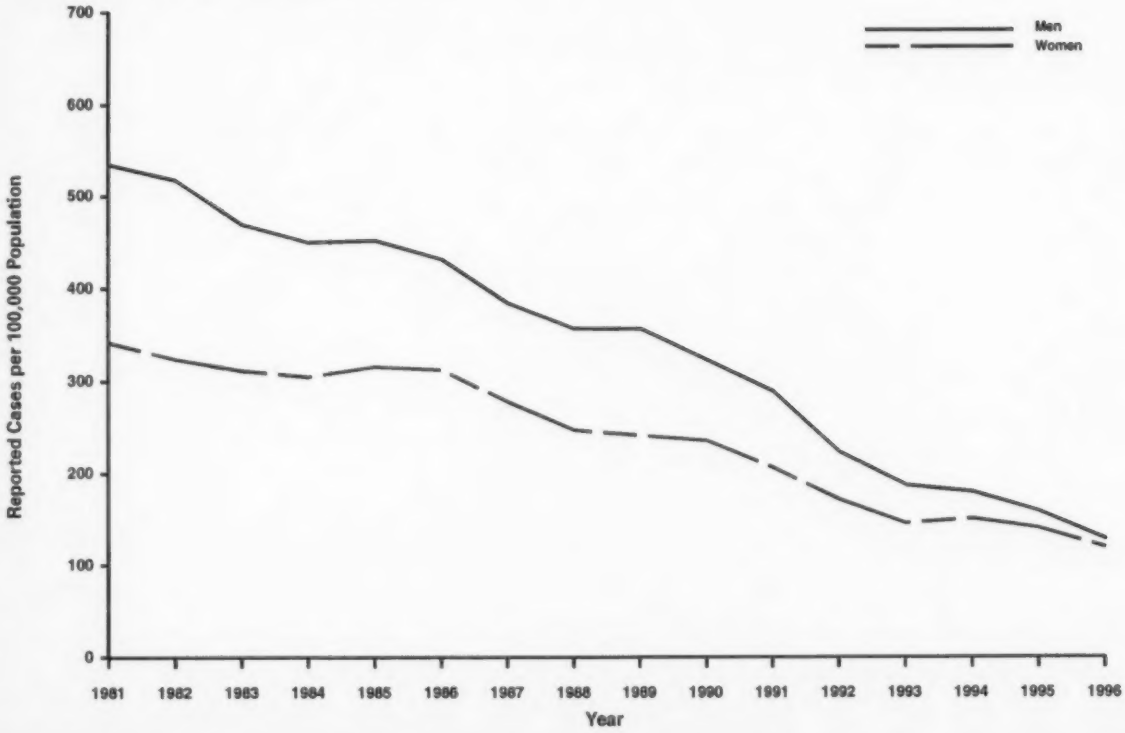
GONORRHEA — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States, 1996



NOTE: The Year 2000 Objective is ≤100 per 100,000 population.

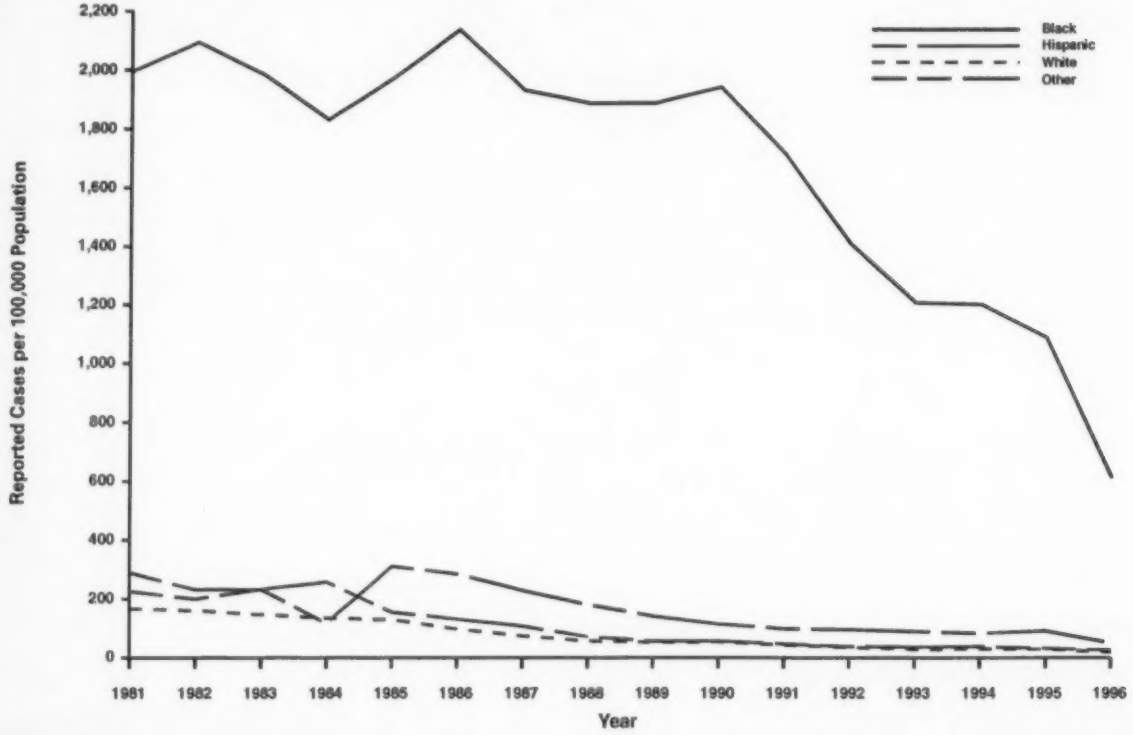
The overall U.S. rate of gonorrhea in 1996 was 122.8 per 100,000 population; 27 states reported gonorrhea rates that were below the revised *Healthy People 2000* national objective.

GONORRHEA — by sex, United States, 1981–1996



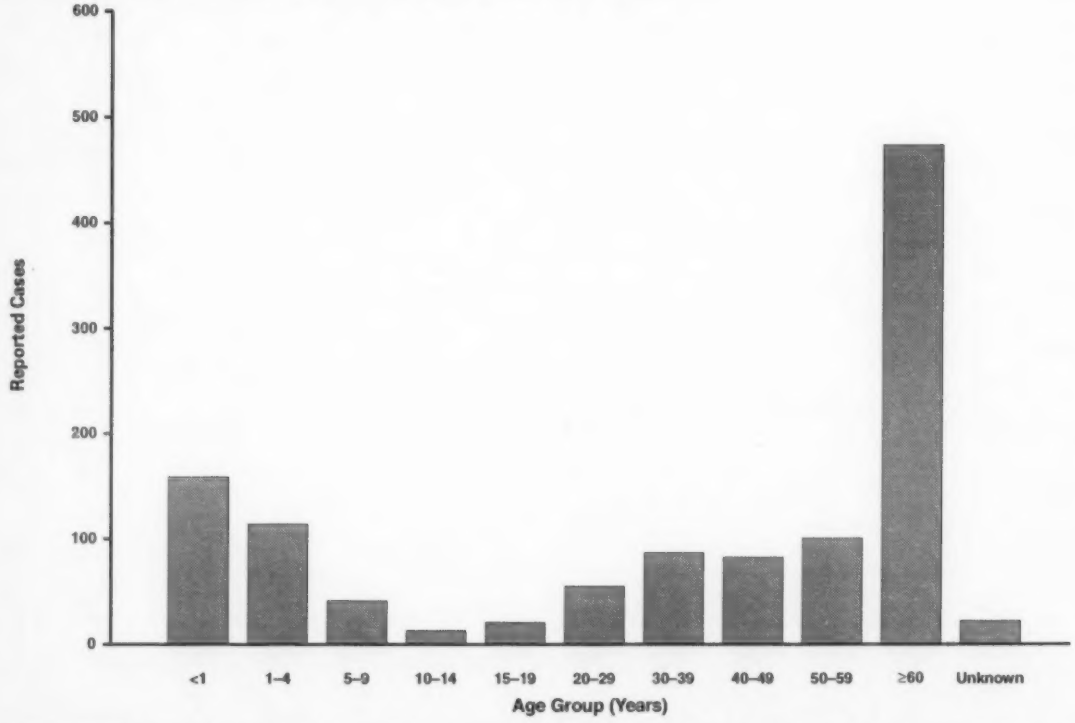
In 1996, the reported rate of gonorrhea in the United States continued to decline. Among men, the rate decreased from 158.7 per 100,000 population in 1995 to 128.49 in 1996; among women, the rate decreased from 140.2 per 100,000 in 1995 to 119.5 in 1996.

GONORRHEA — by race and ethnicity, United States, 1981–1996



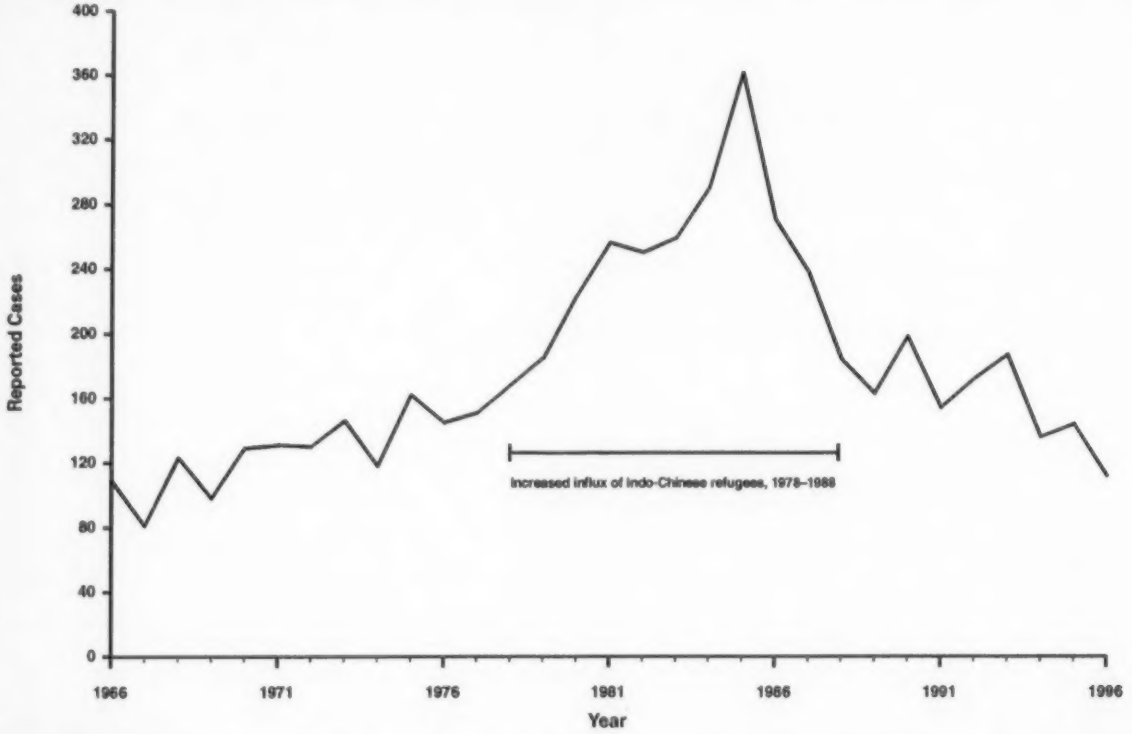
In 1996, gonorrhea rates decreased among all racial and ethnic groups. The only exception occurred among American Indians/Alaskan Natives (included in the "Other" race and ethnicity category).

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE, INVASIVE — by age group, United States, 1996



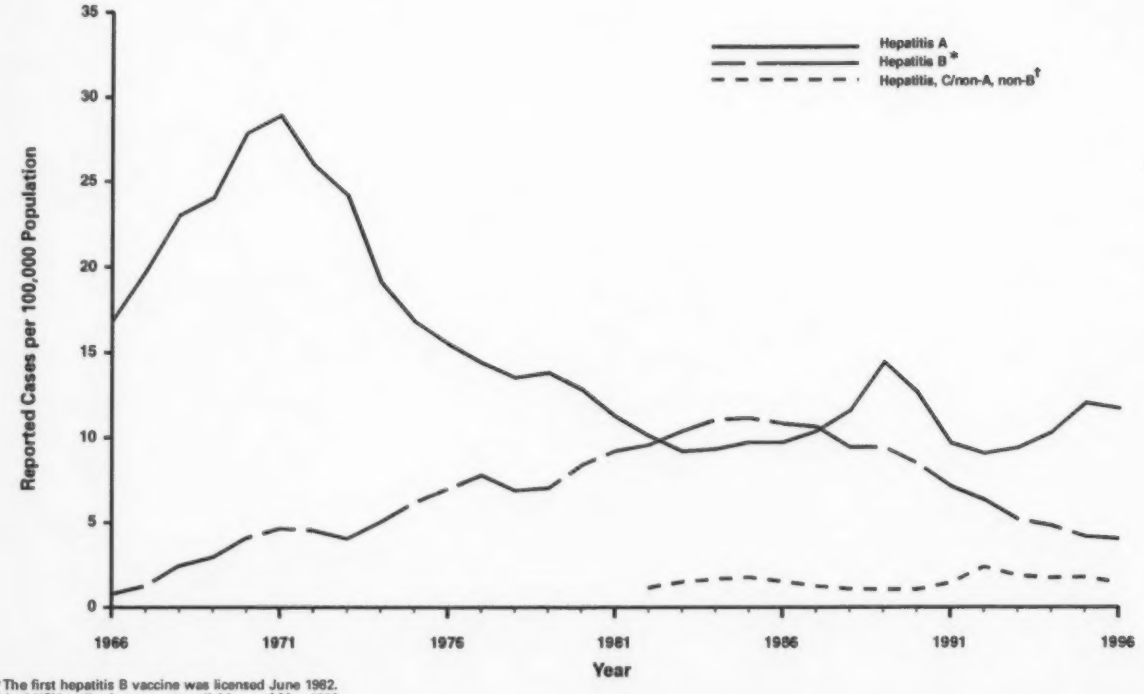
Of 275 reported cases among children aged <5 years, the serotype was reported for only 141; of these, 38 cases (27%) were type b, which is the only serotype of *H. influenzae* disease that is preventable by vaccine. Lack of information on serotype prevented accurately determining whether most of these cases were vaccine-preventable or whether they represented vaccine failures.

HANSEN DISEASE (LEPROSY) — by year, United States, 1966–1996



In 1996, a total of 112 cases of Hansen disease were reported in the United States. The number of cases peaked at 361 in 1985; since 1988, the number has remained relatively stable.

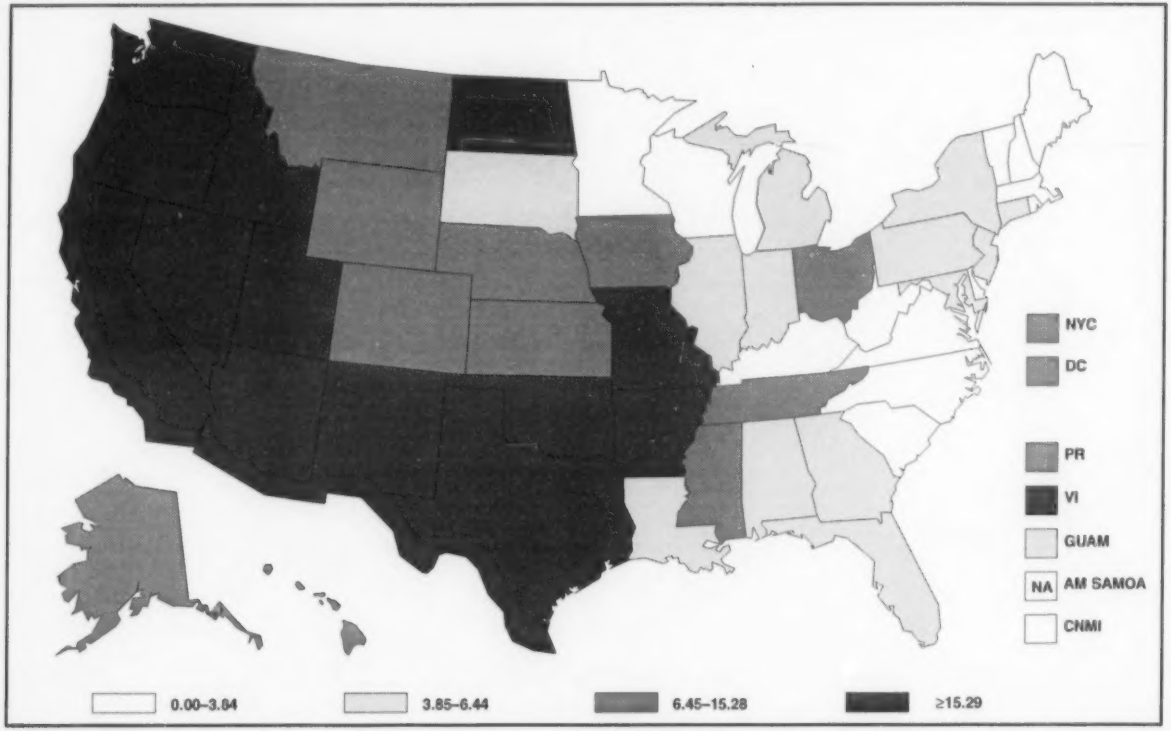
HEPATITIS — by year, United States, 1966–1996



*The first hepatitis B vaccine was licensed June 1982.
†Anti-HCV antibody test was available as of May 1990.

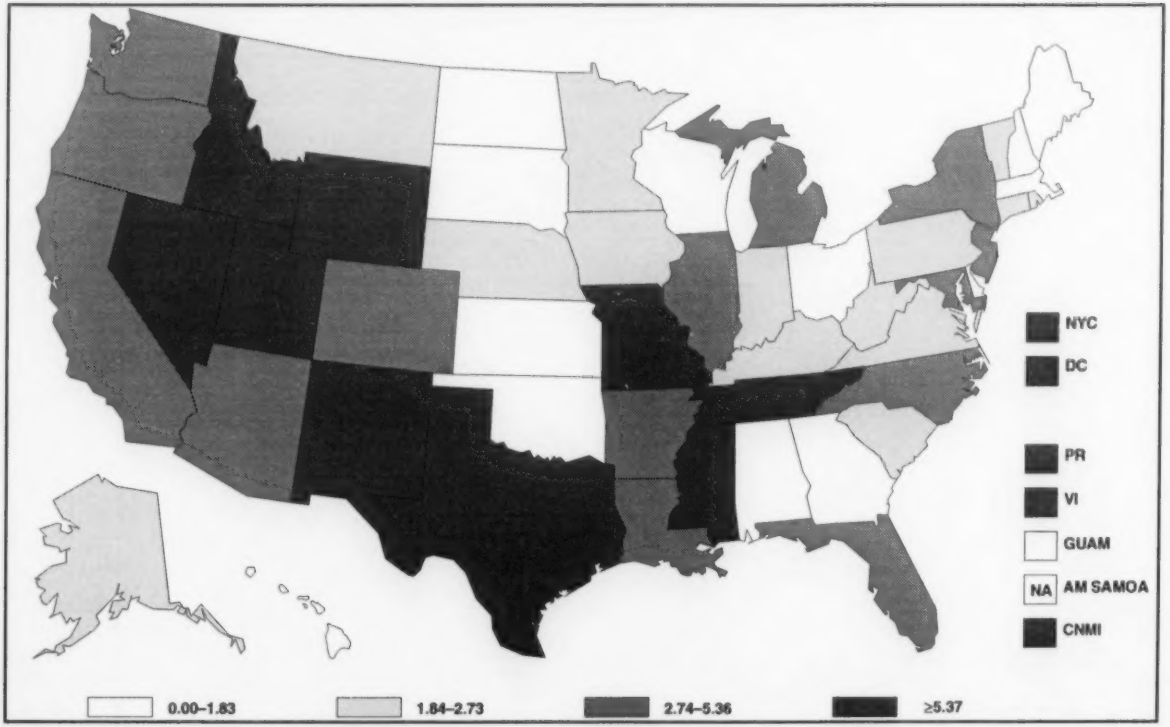
Non-A, non-B hepatitis is the most underreported type of hepatitis. Nonetheless, the increase observed in this type of hepatitis after 1990 is misleading because, in some states, reported cases have included those among persons identified in routine screening programs who were positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus but who did not have evidence of acute hepatitis.

HEPATITIS A — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and territories, 1996



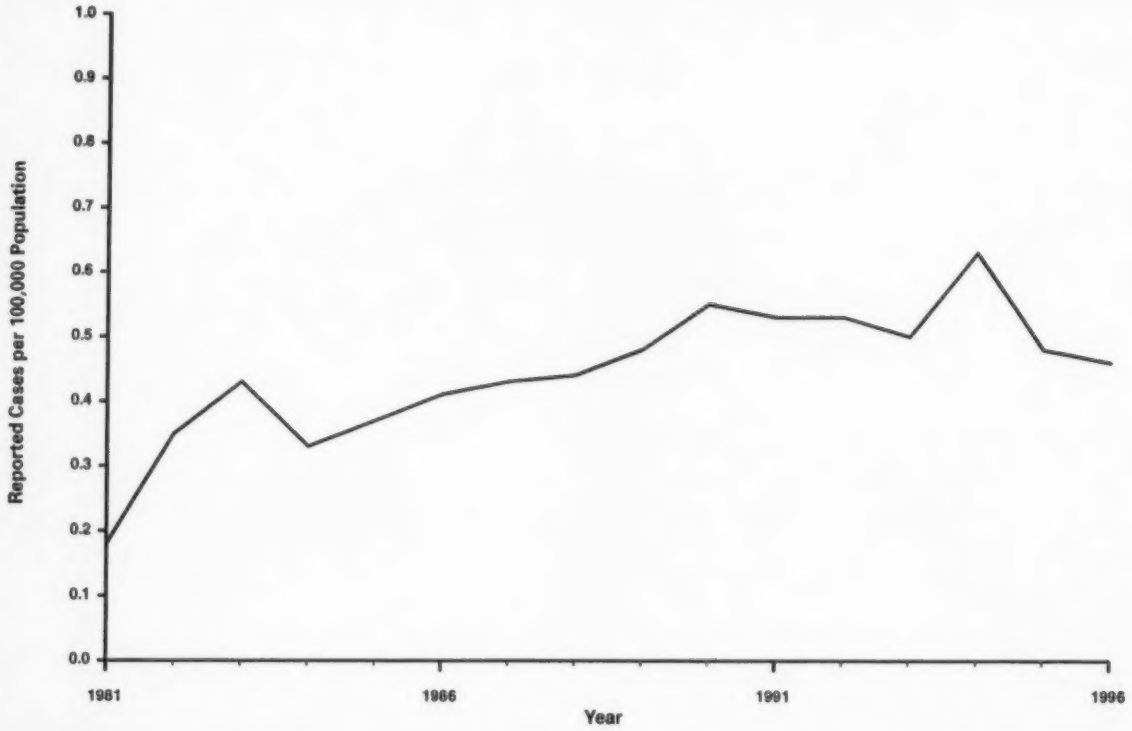
Since 1991, the number of reported cases of hepatitis A has increased nationwide. In 1996, the rate of hepatitis A in the western United States was threefold the average rate in other regions.

HEPATITIS B — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and territories, 1996



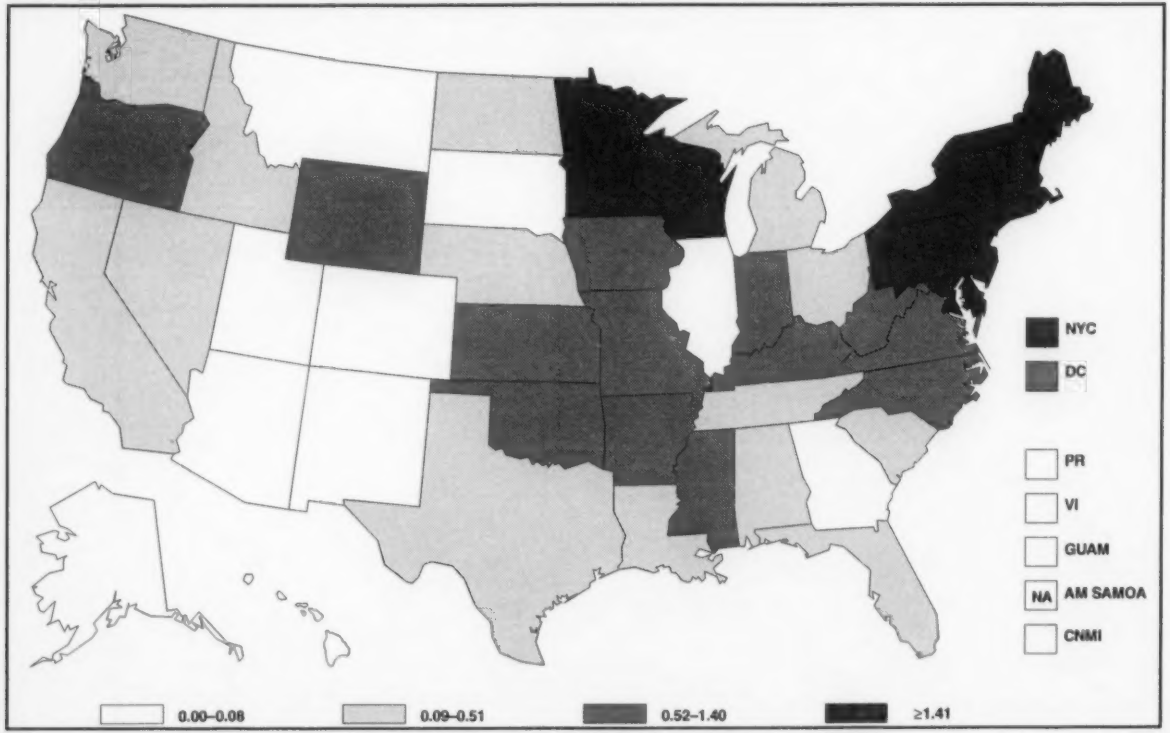
Hepatitis B continues to decline in most states, primarily because of a decrease in the number of cases among injecting-drug users and, to a lesser extent, among both homosexual men and heterosexuals of both sexes.

LEGIONELLOSIS — by year, United States, 1981–1996



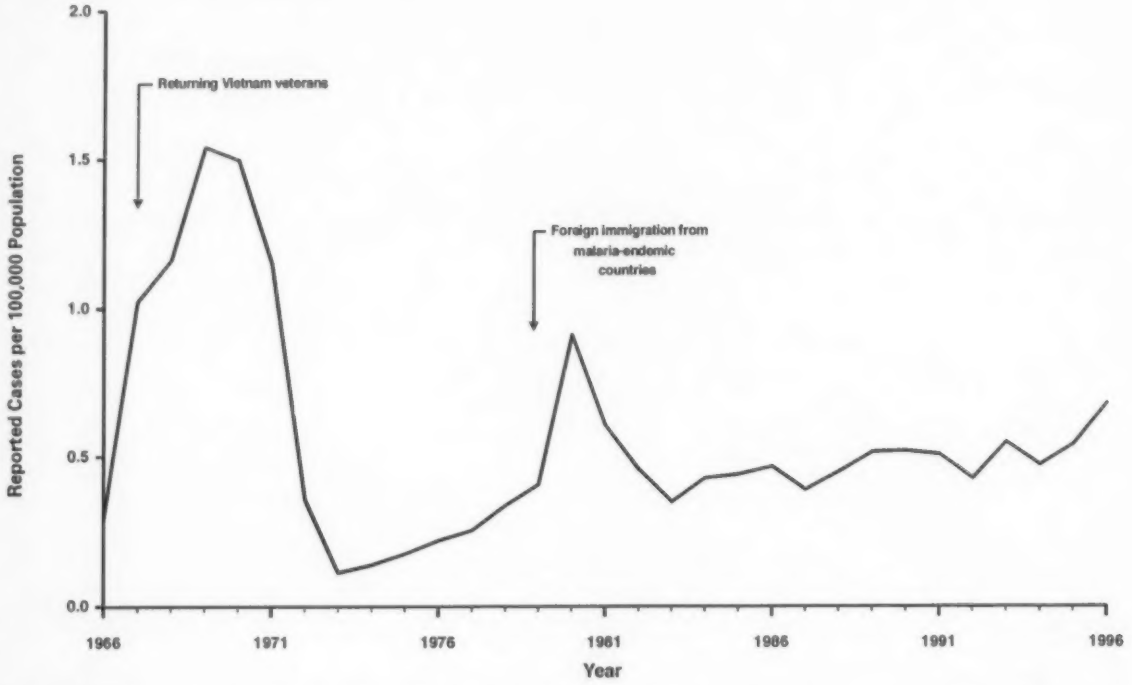
Data from prospective, population-based studies of persons with pneumonia indicate that the actual rate of Legionellosis is more than 10-fold greater than that based on the number of cases reported to CDC.

LYME DISEASE — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and territories, 1996



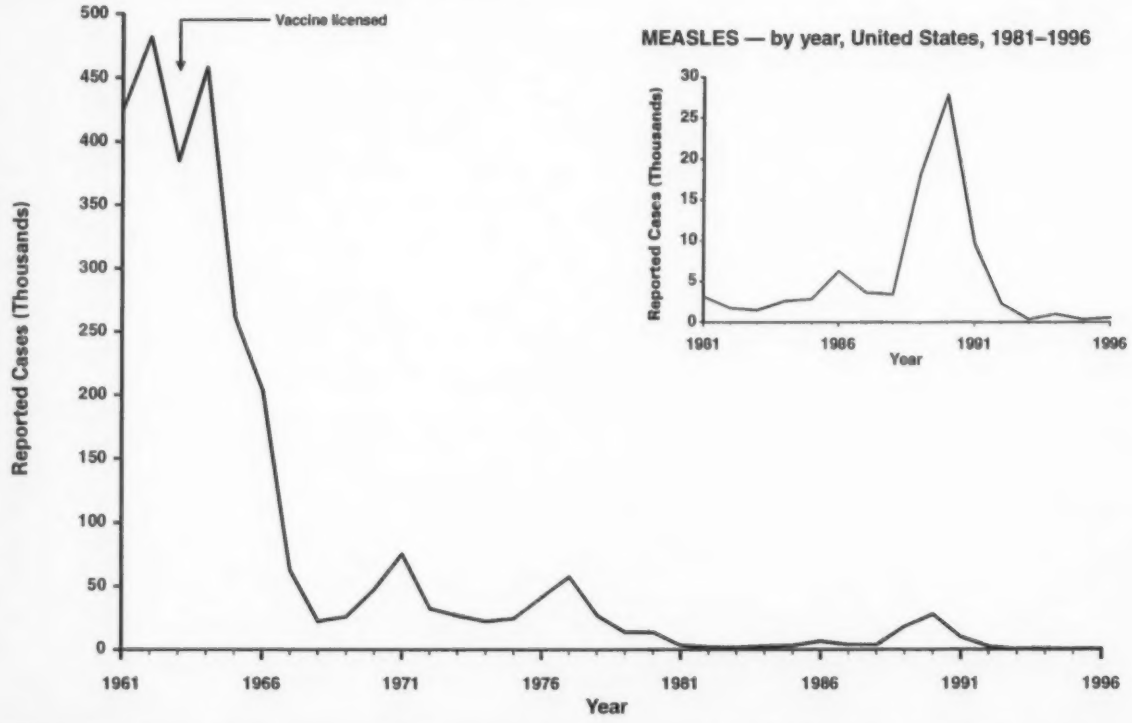
In 1996, a total of 45 states and the District of Columbia reported 16,455 cases to CDC. This was the highest number reported since national surveillance began in 1982.

MALARIA — by year, United States, 1966–1996



Since 1985, approximately 1,000 cases of imported malaria have been reported annually in the United States; recent immigrants and visitors accounted for 50% of these cases.

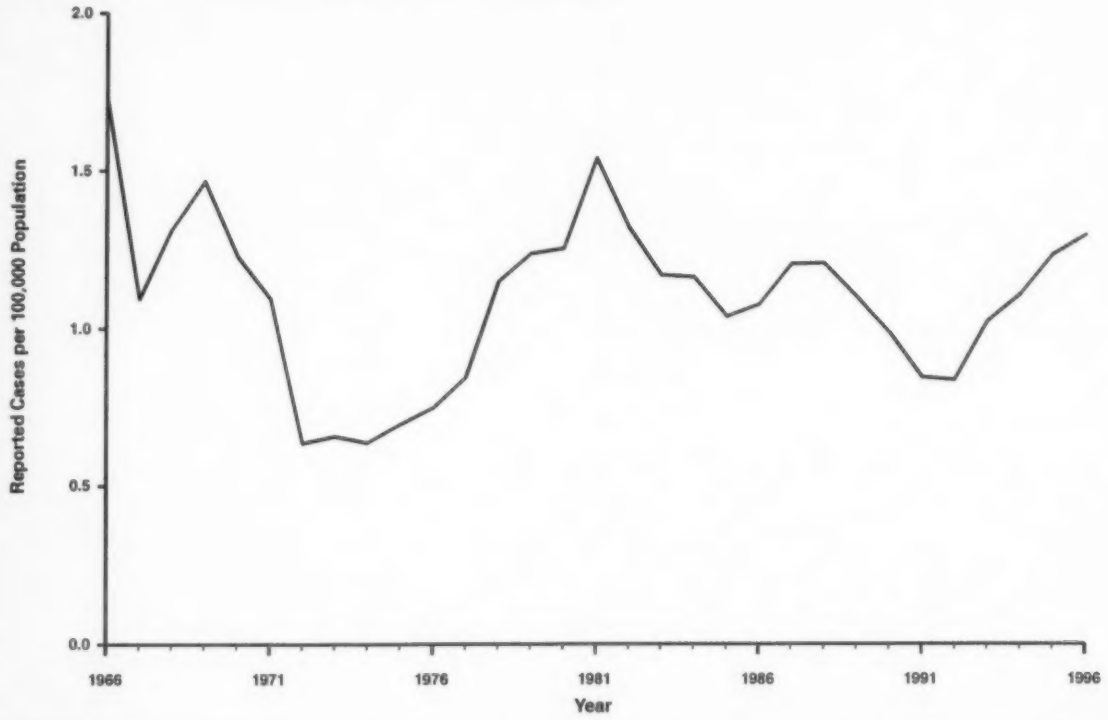
MEASLES (rubeola) — by year, United States, 1961–1996



MEASLES — by year, United States, 1981–1996

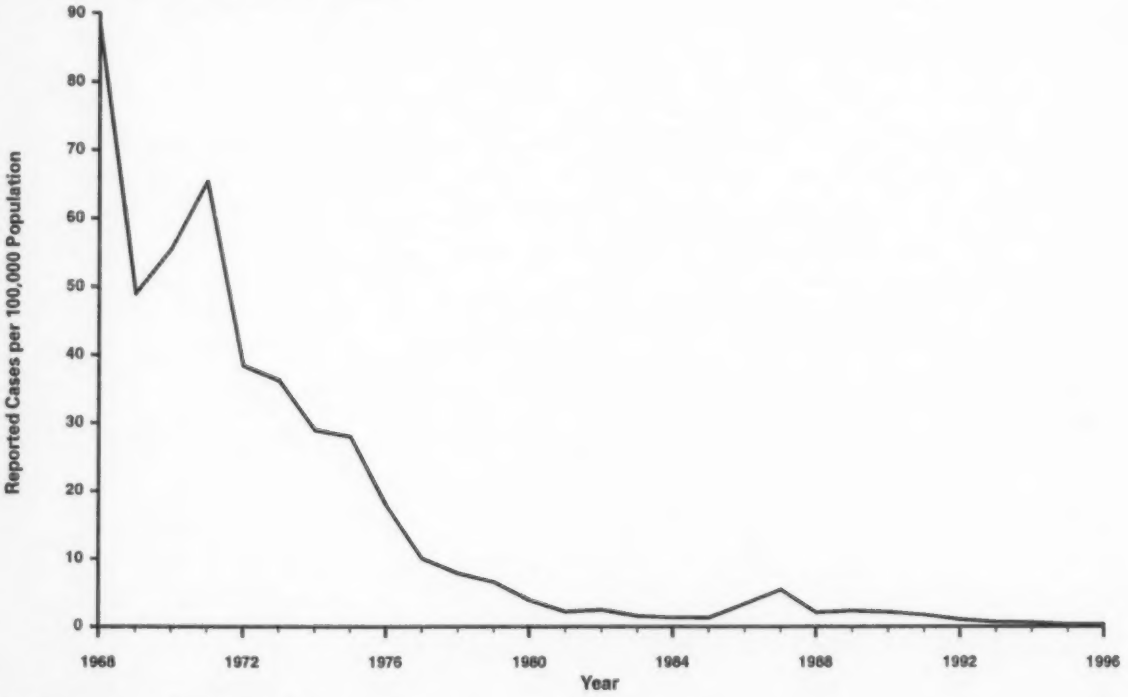
In 1996, a total of 508 cases of measles were reported. The largest outbreaks occurred among school-aged children in states with partial or no requirements for school children to receive a second dose of measles-containing vaccine.

MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE — by year, United States, 1966–1996



The overall rate of meningococcal disease remained constant over the past year; the serogroup was reported for only 19% of cases. Serogroup C meningococcal disease outbreaks, for which meningococcal vaccine is recommended, continue to occur. The ability to validate some aspects of recommendations for control of outbreaks is currently limited by incomplete reporting of serogroup information.

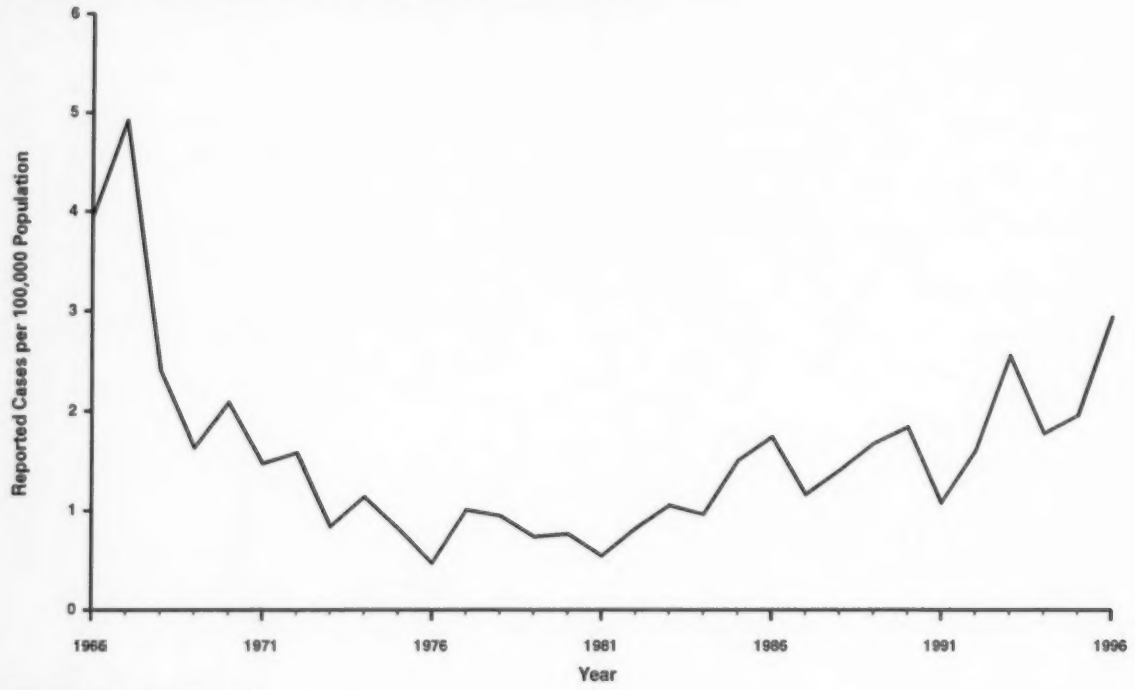
MUMPS — by year, United States, 1968–1996



NOTE: Mumps vaccine was licensed December 1967.

During 1996, a total of 751 cases of mumps were reported in the United States—representing the lowest number ever reported during 1 year.

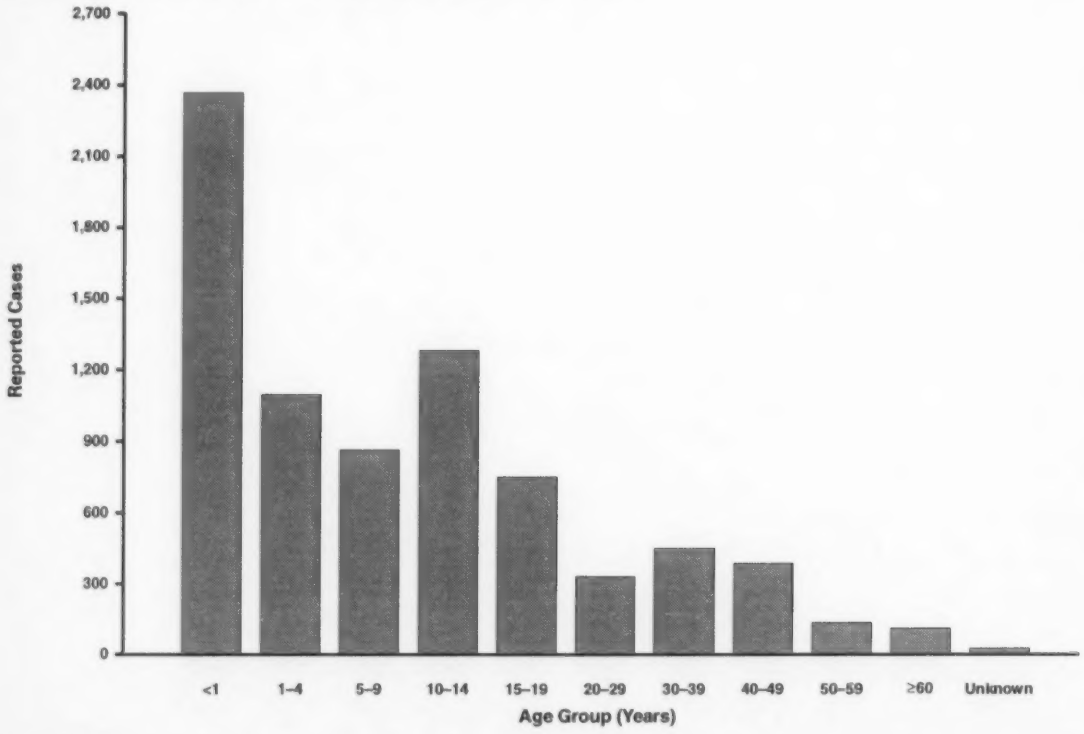
PERTUSSIS (whooping cough) — by year, United States, 1966–1996



NOTE: DTP vaccine was licensed in 1949.

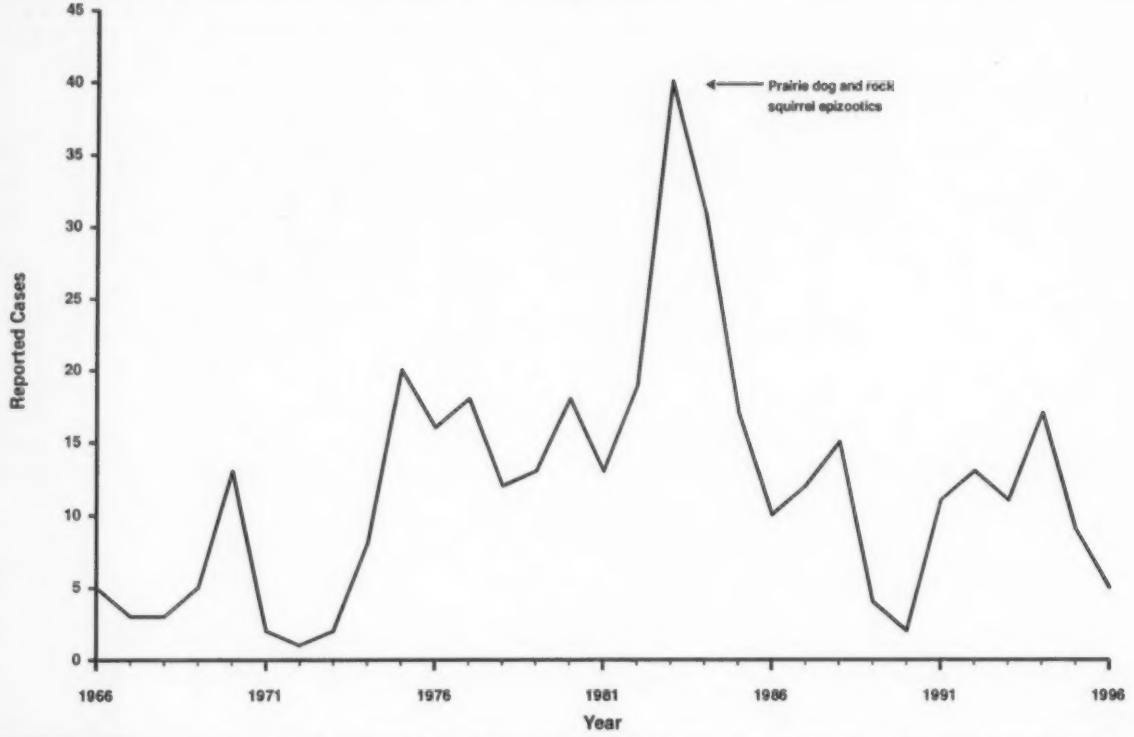
Despite achieving high vaccination coverage with diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine among young children, reported pertussis incidence continues to display a 3–4 year periodicity. In 1996, the reported pertussis incidence was the highest since 1967.

PERTUSSIS (whooping cough) — by age group, United States, 1996



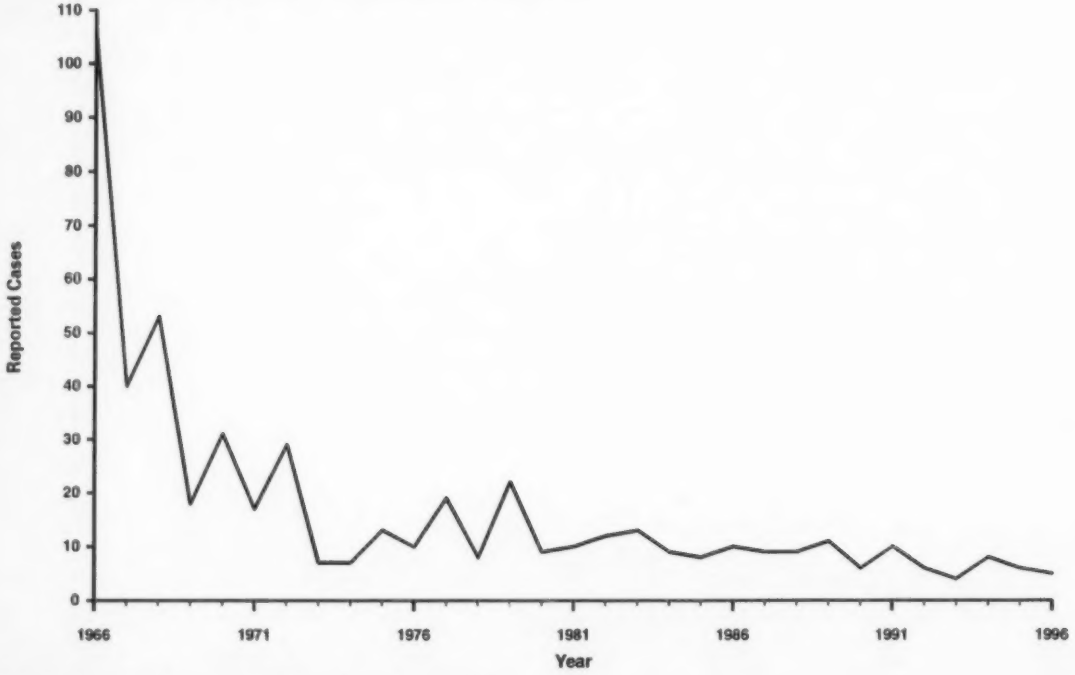
Although the highest number of reported cases continues to be among children aged <1 year, pertussis cases among adolescents and adults increasingly are being reported to CDC. In 1996, 44% of all reported pertussis cases occurred among persons aged ≥10 years.

PLAGUE — among humans, by year, United States, 1966–1996



In 1996, five cases of human plague, two of which were fatal, were reported in the United States (two in Arizona, one in Colorado, and two in New Mexico). Both decedents had septicemic plague that was not diagnosed until after they died.

POLIOMYELITIS (paralytic) — by year, United States, 1966–1996



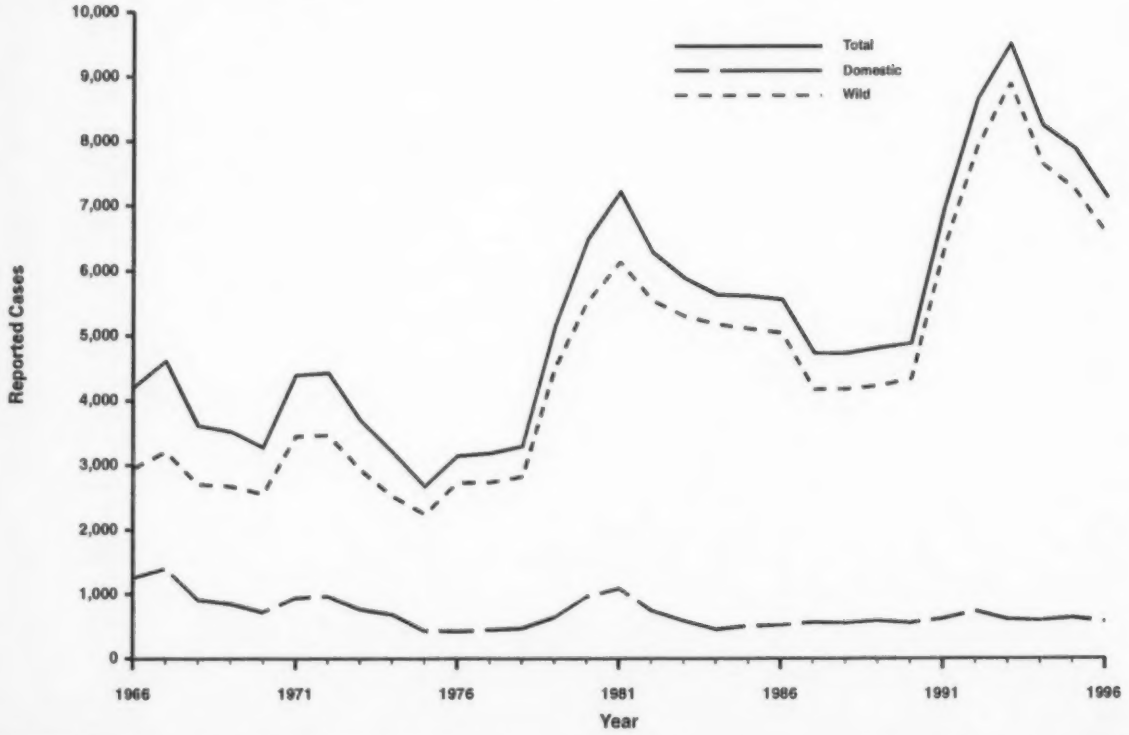
NOTE: Inactivated vaccine was licensed in 1955. Oral vaccine was licensed in 1961.

Since 1980, a total of 143 of 145 confirmed cases of indigenously acquired paralytic poliomyelitis in the United States have been associated with oral polio vaccine. The remaining two cases were classified as indeterminate. In September 1996, CDC adopted the ACIP recommendations for a sequential vaccination schedule of inactivated poliovirus vaccine followed by oral poliovirus vaccine.

PSITTACOSIS — by year, United States, 1966–1996

The number of psittacosis cases may vary from year to year because of periodic outbreaks. The apparent increase in cases during the late 1970s to mid-1980s may reflect greater application of diagnostic tests for *Chlamydia* sp. in patients with respiratory illness. The lower number of cases in recent years may reflect improved diagnostic testing for distinguishing *C. psittaci* from *C. pneumoniae* infections.

RABIES — wild and domestic animals, by year, United States and Puerto Rico, 1966–1996

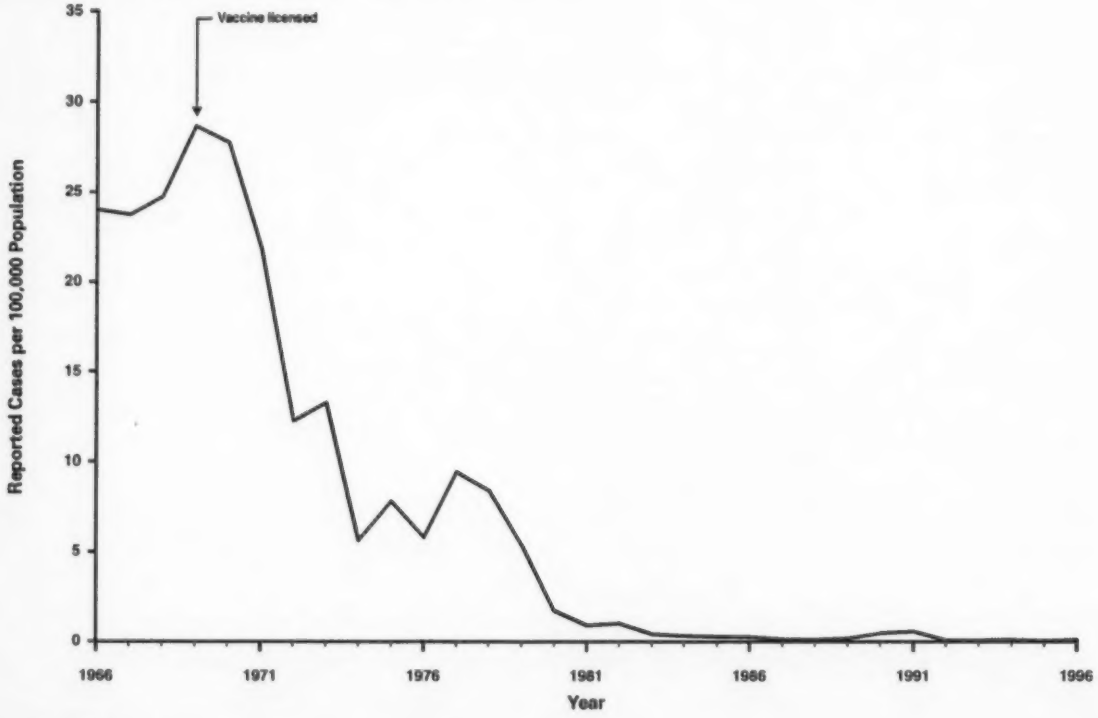


Decreases in reported cases of rabies for 3 consecutive years primarily reflect lower numbers of cases reported among raccoons in the eastern United States.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER (RMSF) — by year, United States, 1966–1996

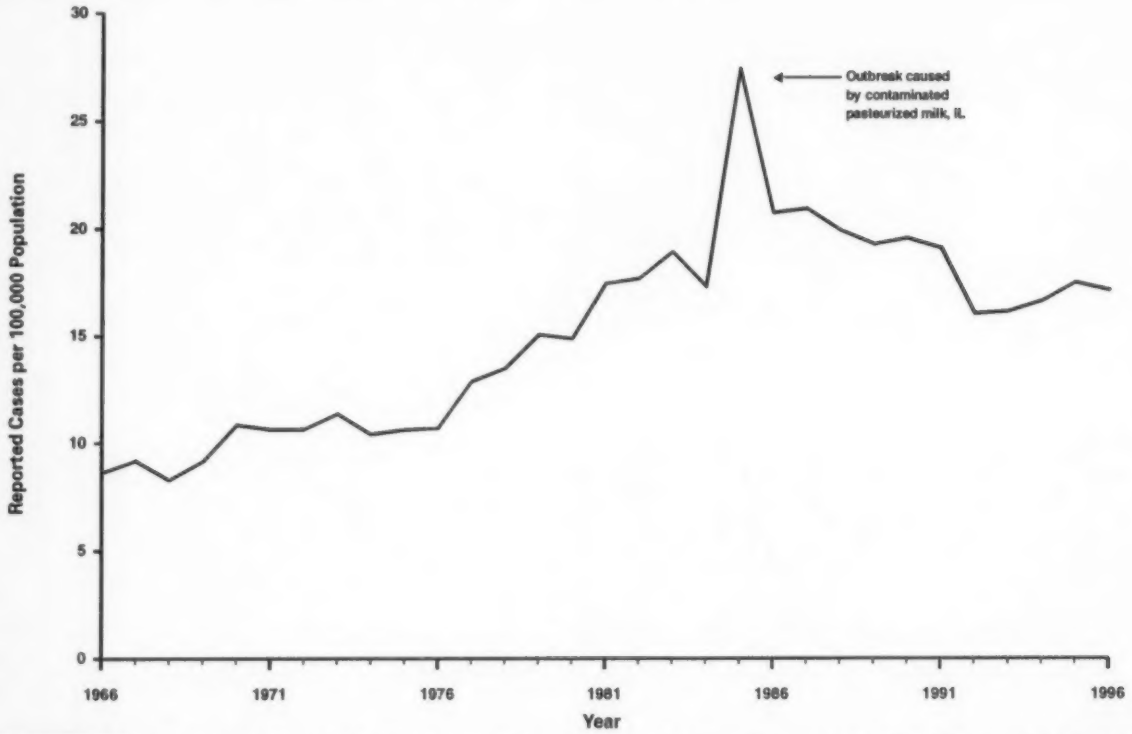
Increases in reported cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever may reflect heightened awareness and surveillance for emerging tick-borne diseases (e.g., ehrlichiosis). Biological factors (e.g., increases in tick populations resulting from favorable environmental conditions) also could be involved in this resurgence.

RUBELLA (German measles) — by year, United States, 1966–1996



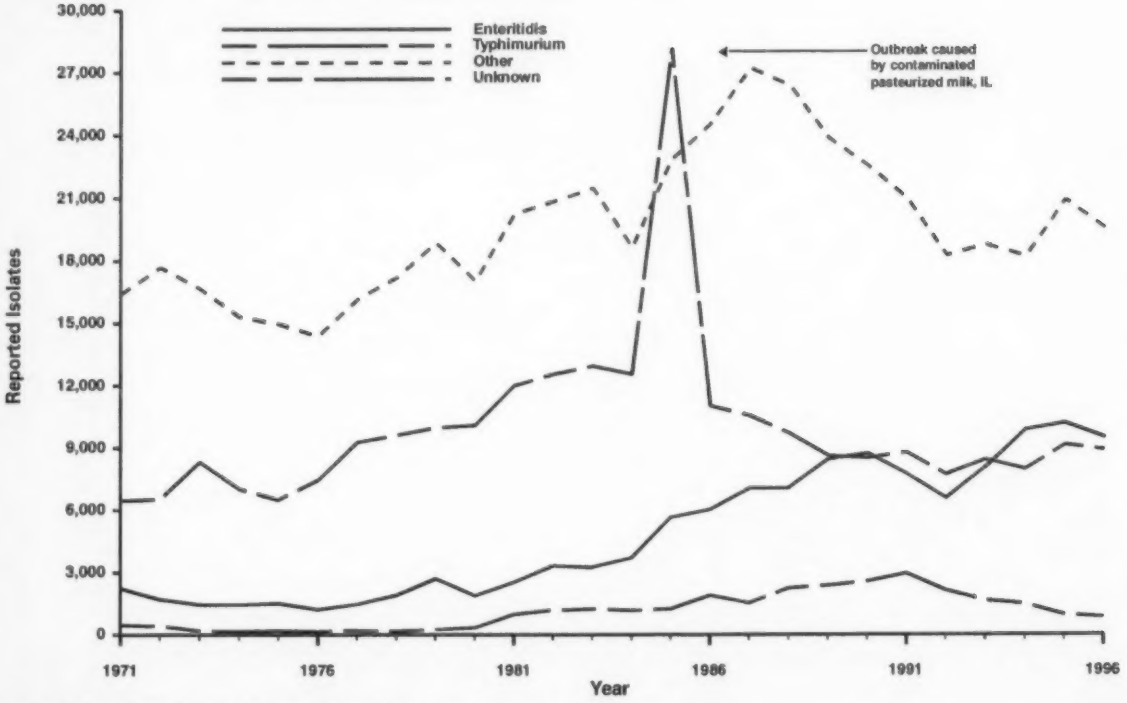
In 1996, a total of 238 cases of rubella were reported in the United States.

SALMONELLOSIS (excluding typhoid fever) — by year, United States, 1966–1996



Egg-associated *Salmonella* serotype Enteritidis is the most common *Salmonella* serotype in the country, accounting for 25% of all salmonellosis reported in humans.

SALMONELLA — serotype of isolate by year,* United States, 1971–1996

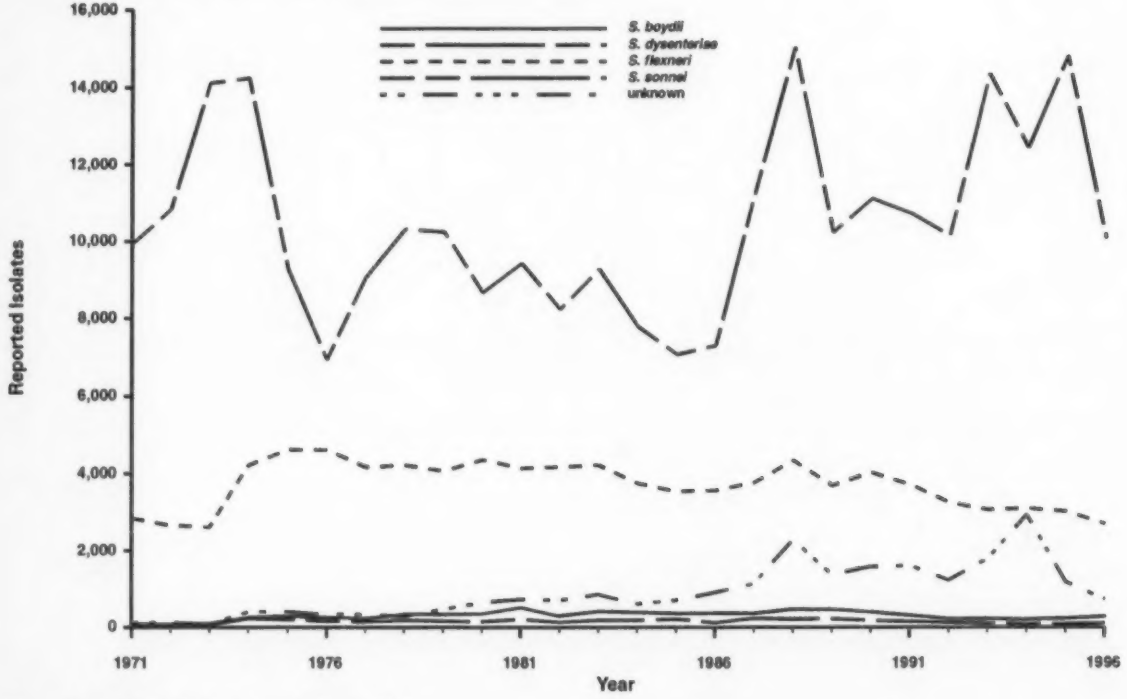


*Data from Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

In 1996, a multidrug-resistant strain of *Salmonella* serotype Typhimurium termed Definitive Type 104 (DT104) emerged in the United States. *S.* Typhimurium DT104 is resistant to five antimicrobials, and in 1996, it accounted for approximately one third of all reported *S.* Typhimurium in the United States.

SHIGELLOSIS — by year, United States, 1966–1996

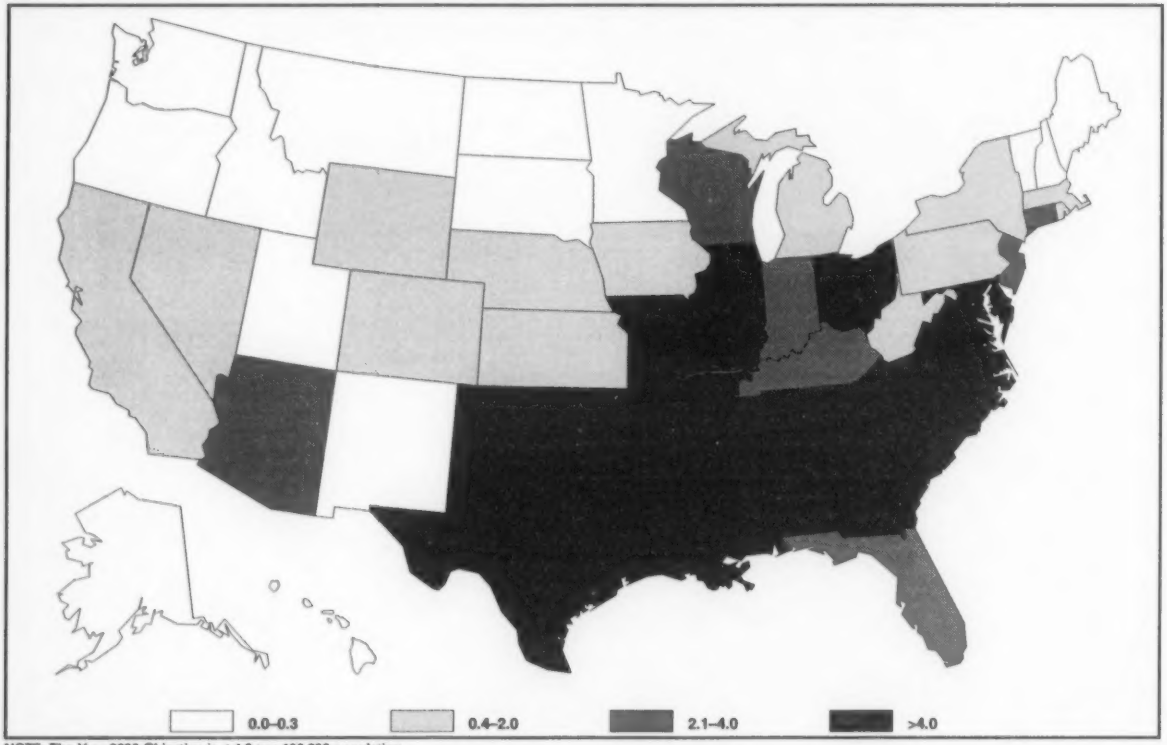
SHIGELLA — species of isolate by year,* United States, 1971–1996



*Data from Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

Community outbreaks of shigellosis attributable to *Shigella sonnei* often involve multiple child care centers and continue to be a substantial public health problem.

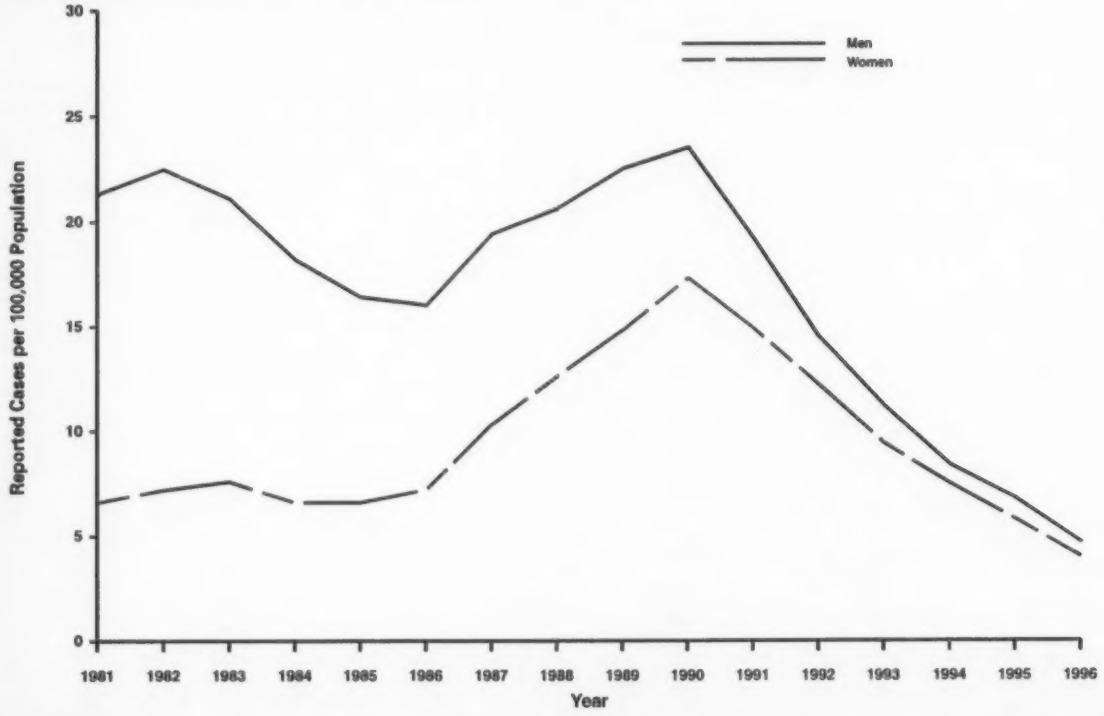
SYPHILIS (primary and secondary) — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States, 1996



NOTE: The Year 2000 Objective is ≤ 4.0 per 100,000 population.

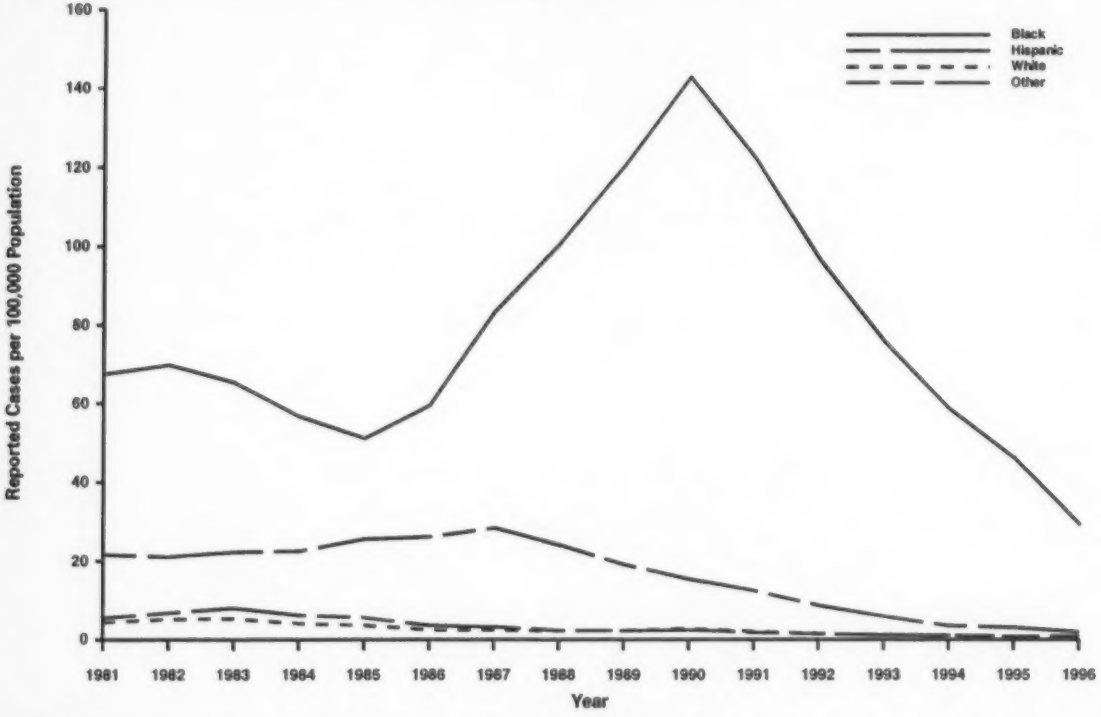
In 1996, the U.S. rate of primary and secondary syphilis was 4.3 per 100,000 population. However, 34 states reported rates that were below the revised national *Healthy People 2000* objective; 13 states reported fewer than five cases.

SYPHILIS (primary and secondary) — by sex, United States, 1981–1996



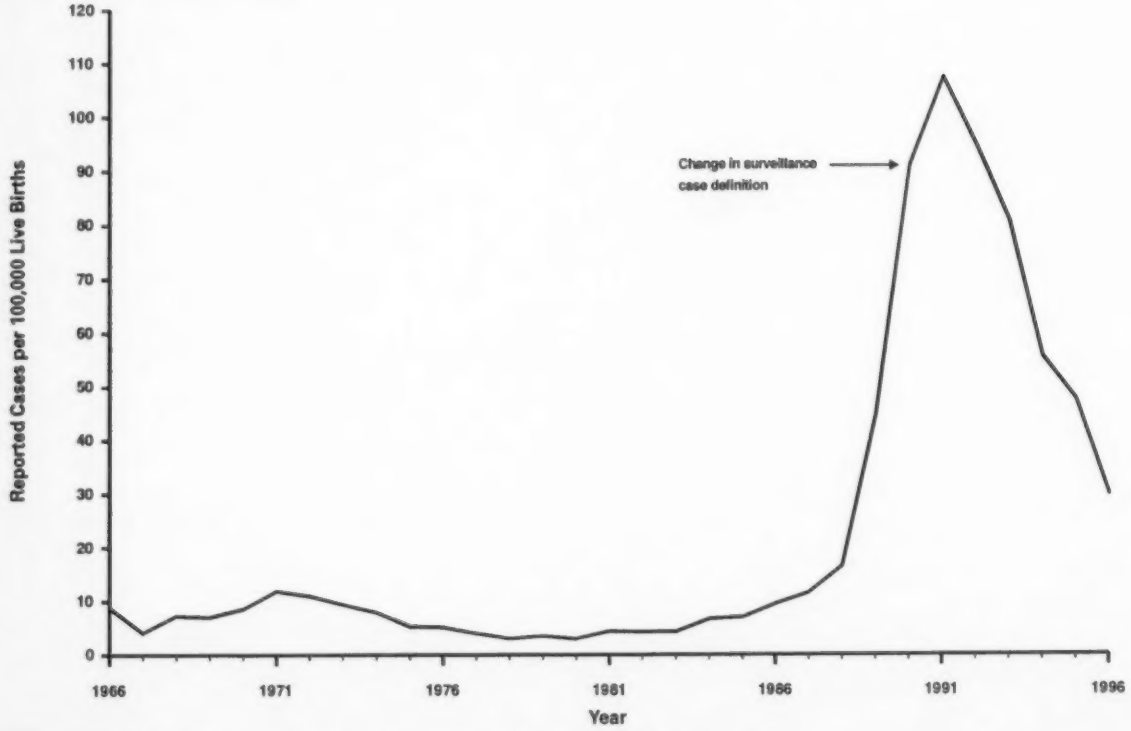
In 1996, the rate of primary and secondary syphilis continued to decline. Among men, the rate decreased from 6.5 per 100,000 population in 1995 to 4.7 in 1996; among women, the rate decreased from 5.8 per 100,000 in 1995 to 4.0 in 1996.

98 SYPHILIS (primary and secondary) — by race and ethnicity, United States, 1981–1996



Since 1990, the reported rates of primary and secondary syphilis for all racial and ethnic groups have declined. In 1995, however, the rate for non-Hispanic blacks (i.e., 30.2 cases per 100,000 population) was 50-fold greater than that for non-Hispanic whites.

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS — in infants <1 year of age, United States, 1966–1996



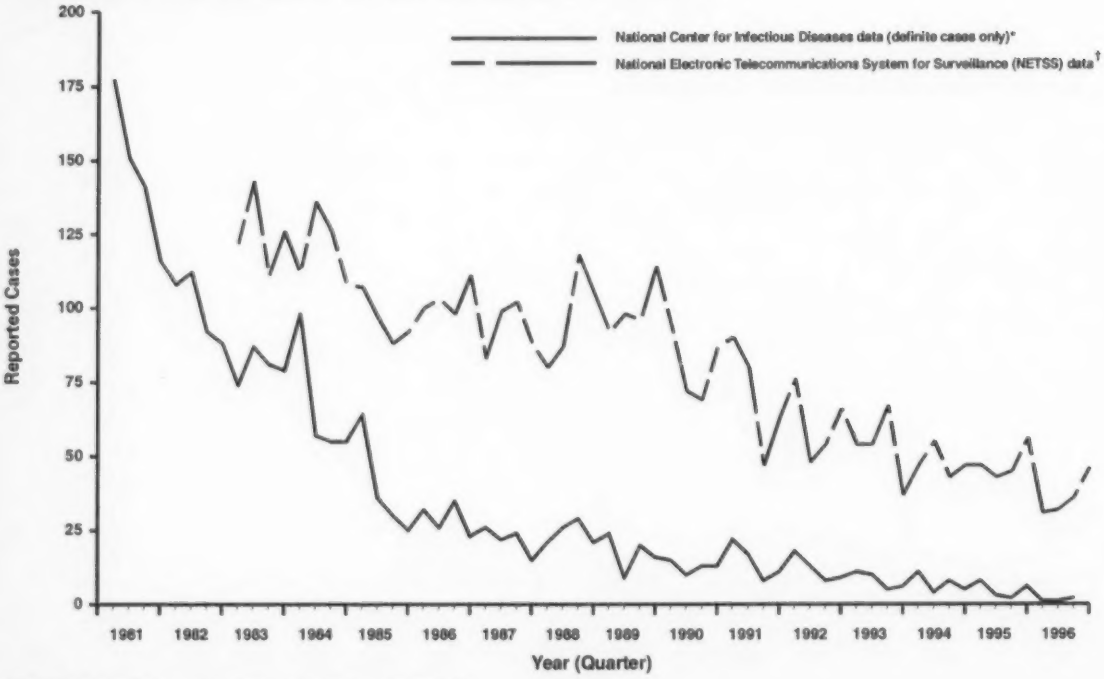
The rate of congenital syphilis decreased from 47.4 cases per 100,000 live births in 1995 to 30.4 in 1996.

TETANUS — by year, United States, 1966–1996

NOTE: Tetanus toxoid was first available in 1933.

In the United States, the 1996 goal for the number of cases of tetanus disease among children and adolescents aged <15 years was zero. Of the 36 cases of tetanus reported in 1996, none occurred among children aged <15 years. Tetanus among persons aged ≤25 years has been targeted for elimination within the United States by the year 2000.

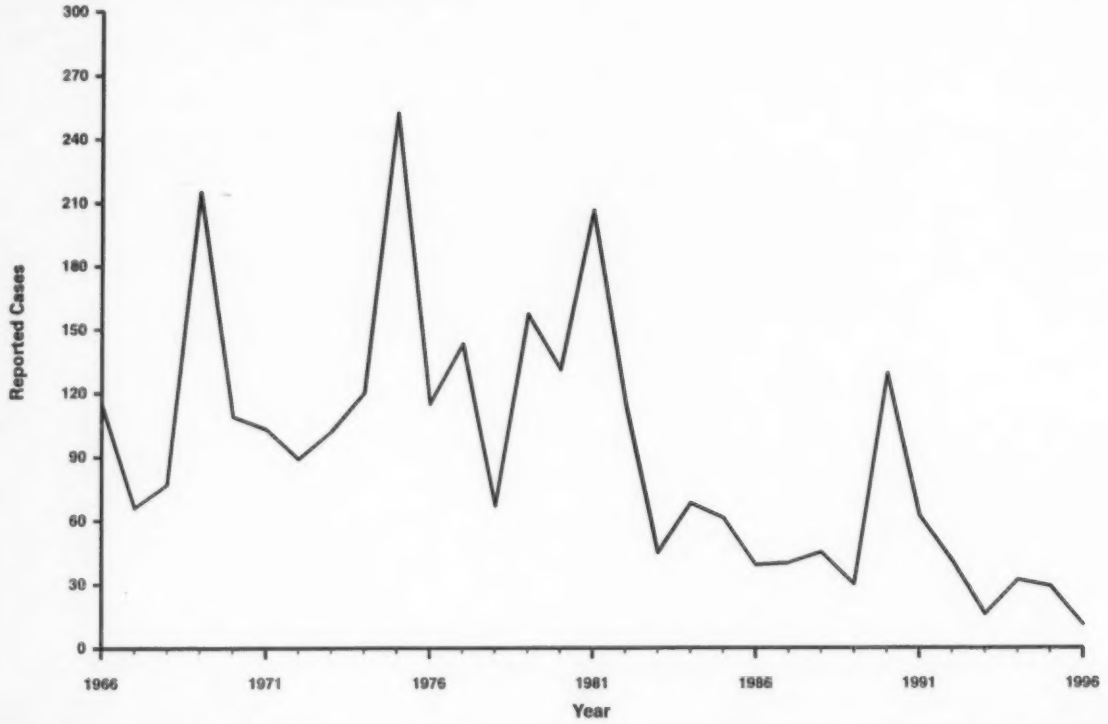
TOXIC-SHOCK SYNDROME (TSS) — by quarter, United States, 1981–1996



*Includes only cases that meet the case definition for *staphylococcal* TSS.
†TSS data was first available through NETSS in 1983.

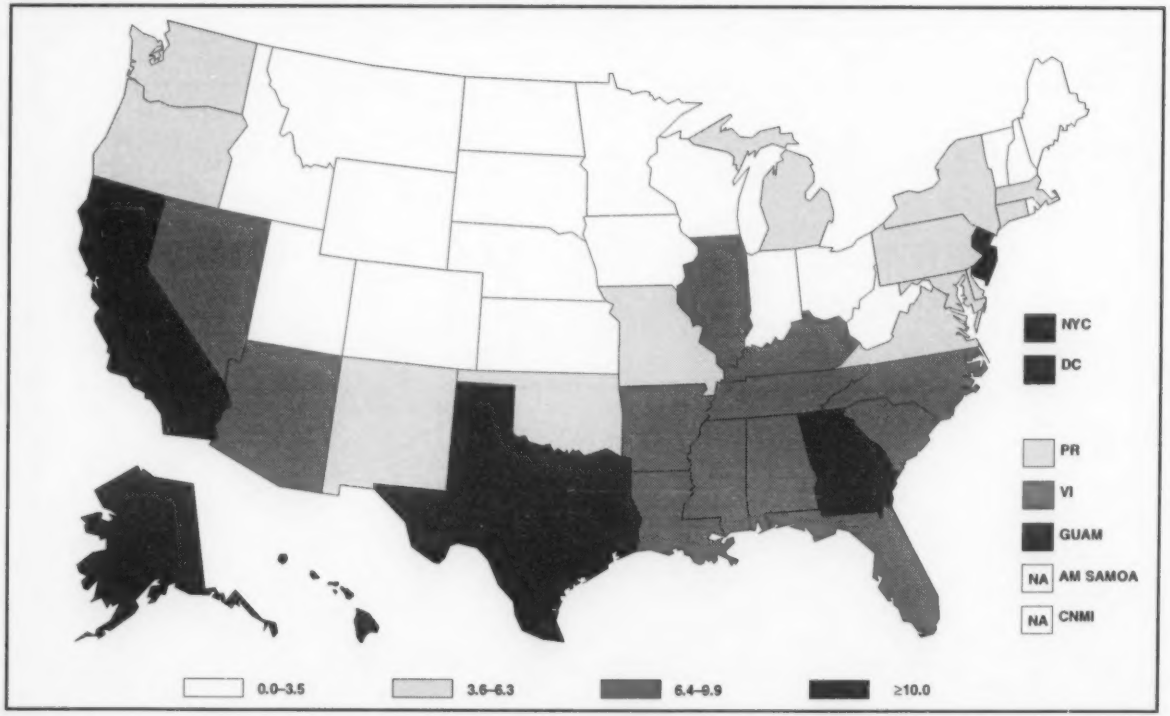
The total number of TSS cases reported to CDC's National Center for Infectious Diseases from 1979 through 1996 was 5,296 (including definite and probable cases). Of all TSS cases reported during the last decade (i.e., from 1987 through 1996), 59% were not associated with menstruation. The case fatality rate of non-menstrual cases was 5%, which was significantly ($p<0.005$) higher than the case-fatality rate of cases associated with menstruation.

TRICHINOSIS — by year, United States, 1966–1996



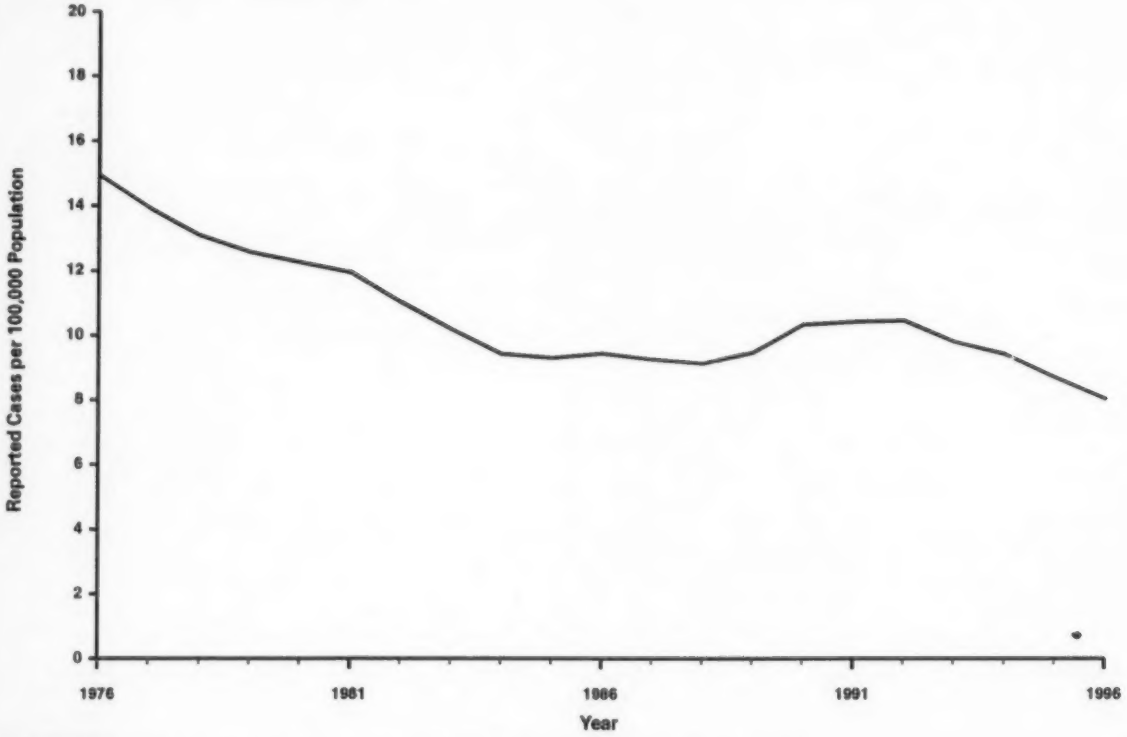
In 1996, a total of 11 cases of trichinosis were reported, which is less than the mean of 40 cases reported during 1991–1995 (range: 21–64 cases; median: 23 cases).

TUBERCULOSIS — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and territories, 1996



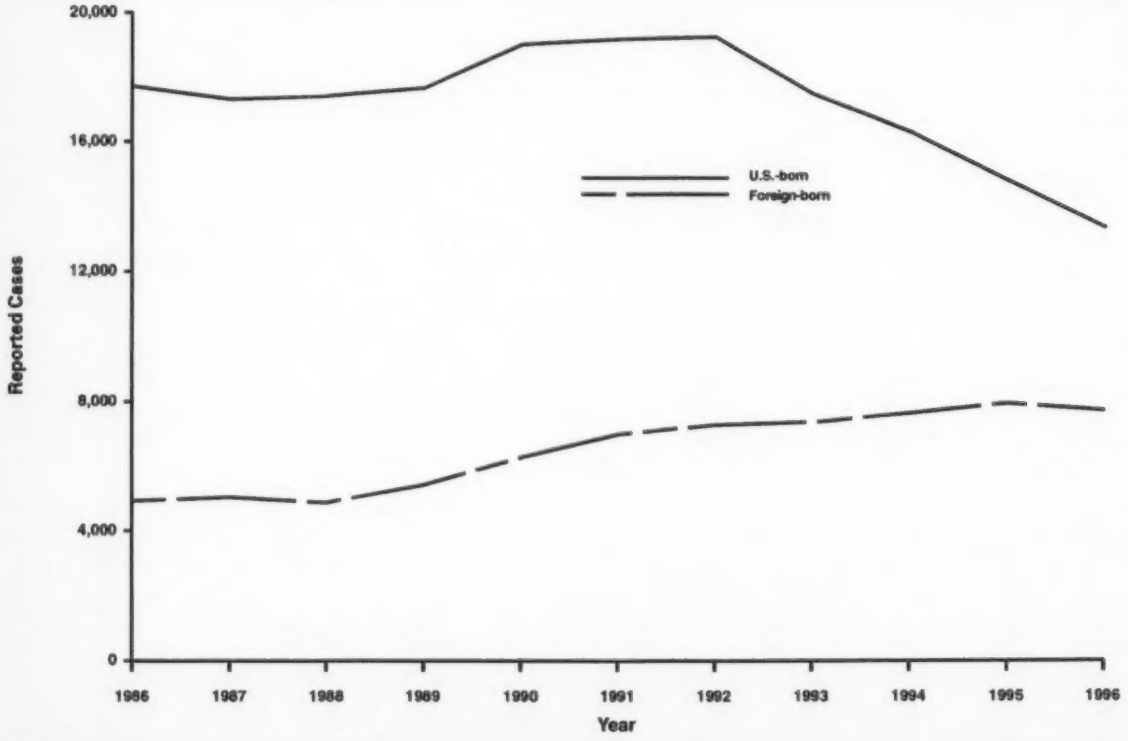
In 1995, a total of 19 states had tuberculosis rates of ≤3.5 cases per 100,000, which is the interim (e.g., year 2000) target for the elimination of tuberculosis by the year 2010.

TUBERCULOSIS — by year, United States, 1976–1996



In 1996, a total of 21,337 cases of tuberculosis were reported to CDC, representing a 6.7% decrease from 1995.

TUBERCULOSIS — by year, among persons born in the United States and foreign-born persons, United States, 1986–1996

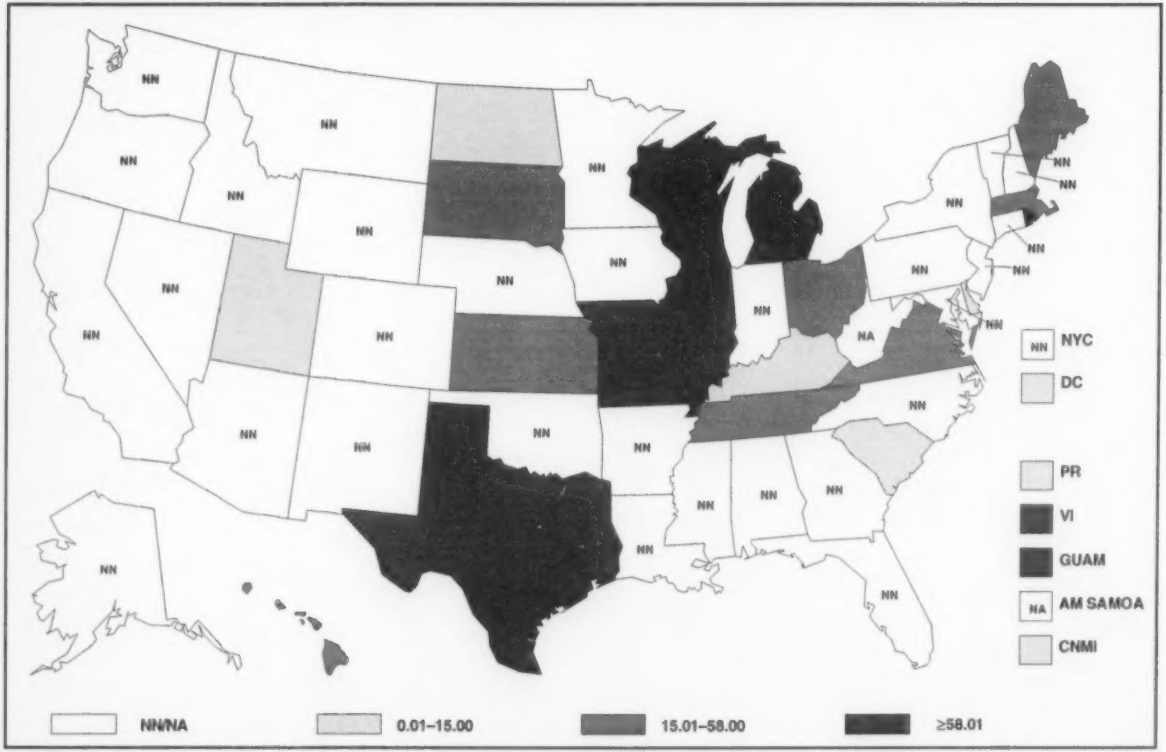


The number and percentage of tuberculosis cases among foreign-born persons in the United States have increased from 4,925 (21.6%) in 1986 to 7,740 (36.1%) in 1996.

TYPHOID FEVER — by year, United States, 1966–1996

Antimicrobial resistance among *S. typhi* isolates has increased in recent years. In 1996, 17% of isolates in the United States were resistant to trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, ampicillin, and chloramphenicol.

VARICELLA (chickenpox) — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and territories, 1996



Varicella is not a nationally notifiable disease. This map reflects data from states where varicella is notifiable at the state level. Some states where varicella is not notifiable are conducting sentinel varicella surveillance.

PART 3:

Historical Summary Tables

TABLE 1. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States, 1987–1996

Disease	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
AIDS*	8.66	12.61	13.58	16.72	17.32	17.83	40.20	30.07	27.20	25.21
Amebiasis	1.33	1.20	1.34	1.38	1.23	1.21	1.21	1.20	†	
Anthrax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aseptic meningitis	4.72	2.94	4.14	4.77	6.26	5.18	5.39	3.71	†	
Botulism, total (including wound and unsp.)	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.05
Foodborne	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Brucellosis	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05
Chancroid	2.07	2.04	1.90	1.70	1.40	0.80	0.54	0.30	0.20§	0.15
Chlamydia¶				**					182.20§	188.1§
Cholera	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Encephalitis, primary	0.58	0.36	0.40	0.54	0.40	0.30	0.36	0.28	†	
Post-infectious	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.06	†	
Escherichia coli O157:H7				**				0.82	1.01	1.18
Gonorrhea	323.14	298.74	297.36	276.60	249.48	201.60	172.40	168.40	149.50§	122.8§
Granuloma inguinale	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	†	
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive		**			1.10	0.55	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.45
Hansen disease (leprosy)	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05
Hepatitis A	10.39	11.60	14.43	12.64	9.67	9.06	9.40	10.29	12.13	11.70
Hepatitis B	10.65	9.43	9.43	8.48	7.14	6.32	5.18	4.81	4.19	4.01
Hepatitis, C/non-A, non-B††	1.23	1.07	1.02	1.03	1.42	2.36	1.86	1.78	1.78	1.41
Hepatitis, unspecified	1.27	1.00	0.93	0.67	0.50	0.35	0.24	0.17	†	
Legionellosis	0.43	0.44	0.48	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.50	0.63	0.48	0.47
Leptospirosis	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	†	
Lyme disease		**			3.80	0.12	3.20	5.01	4.49	6.21
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.10	†	
Malaria	0.39	0.45	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.43	0.55	0.47	0.55	0.68
Measles (rubeola)	1.50	1.38	7.33	11.17	3.82	0.88	0.12	0.37	0.12	0.20
Meningococcal disease	1.20	1.21	1.10	0.99	0.84	0.84	1.02	1.11	1.25	1.30
Mumps	5.43	2.05	2.34	2.17	1.72	1.03	0.66	0.60	0.35	0.29
Murine typhus fever	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	†		
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1.16	1.40	1.67	1.84	1.08	1.60	2.55	1.77	1.97	2.94
Plague	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Psittacosis	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Rabies, human	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Rheumatic fever, acute	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.09	†	
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.23	0.32
Rubella (German measles)	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.45	0.56	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.10
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	20.92	19.91	19.26	19.54	19.10	16.04	15.15	16.64	17.66	17.15
Shigellosis	9.80	12.46	10.07	10.89	9.34	9.38	12.48	11.44	12.32	9.80
Syphilis, primary and secondary	14.54	16.43	18.07	20.10	17.26	13.70	10.40	8.10	6.30§	4.29
Total, all stages	35.81	42.37	44.94	53.80	51.69	45.30	39.70	32.00	26.20§	19.97
Tetanus	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Toxic-shock syndrome	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.06
Trichinosis	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis	9.25	9.13	9.46	10.33	10.42	10.46	9.82	9.36	8.70	8.04
Tularemia	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	†	
Typhoid fever	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.15
Varicella (chickenpox)§§	136.68	122.43	121.77	120.06	135.82	176.54	118.54	135.76	118.11	44.13
Yellow fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

NOTE: Rates <0.01 after rounding are listed as 0.00.

*Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

†No longer nationally notifiable.

§DemoDetail 1991–1995 post-censal estimates were used to calculate 1996 rates.

¶Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*.

**Not previously nationally notifiable.

††Anti-HCV antibody test became available May 1990.

§§Not nationally notifiable.

TABLE 2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, United States, 1989–1996

Disease	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
AIDS	33,722	41,595	43,672	45,472	103,691	78,279	71,547	66,885[*]
Amebiasis	3,217	3,328	2,989	2,942	2,970	2,983	†	†
Anthrax	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Aseptic meningitis	10,274	11,852	14,526	12,223	12,848	8,932	†	†
Botulism, total (including wound and unsp.)	89	92	114	91	97	143	97	119
Foodborne	23	23	27	21	27	50	24	25
Infant	60	65	81	66	65	85	54	80
Brucellosis	95	85	104	105	120	119	98	112
Chancroid	4,692	4,212	3,476	1,886	1,399	773	606	386[§]
Chlamydia[¶]	**						477,638	498,884[§]
Cholera	–	6	26	103	18	39	23	4
Diphtheria	3	4	5	4	–	2	–	2
Encephalitis, primary	981	1,341	1,021	774	919	717	†	†
Post-infectious	88	105	82	129	170	143	†	†
Escherichia coli O157:H7	**					1,420	2,139	2,741
Gonorrhea	733,151	690,169	620,478	501,409	439,673	418,068	392,848	325,883[§]
Granuloma inguinale	7	97	29	6	19	3	†	†
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	**		2,764	1,412	1,419	1,174	1,180	1,170
Hansen disease (leprosy)	163	198	154	172	187	136	144	112
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, post-diarrheal	**							
Hepatitis A	35,821	31,441	24,378	23,112	24,238	26,796	31,582	31,032
Hepatitis B	23,419	21,102	18,003	16,126	13,361	12,517	10,805	10,637
Hepatitis, C/non-A, non-B[††]	2,529	2,553	3,582	6,010	4,786	4,470	4,576	3,716
Hepatitis, unspecified	2,306	1,671	1,260	884	627	444	†	†
Legioneliosis	1,190	1,370	1,317	1,339	1,280	1,615	1,241	1,198
Leptospirosis	93	77	58	54	51	38	†	†
Lyme disease	**		9,465	9,895	8,257	13,043	11,700	16,455
Lymphogranuloma venereum	189	277	471	302	285	235	†	†
Malaria	1,277	1,292	1,278	1,087	1,411	1,229	1,419	1,800
Measles (rubeola)	18,193	27,786	9,643	2,237	312	963	309	508
Meningococcal disease	2,727	2,451	2,130	2,134	2,637	2,886	3,243	3,437
Mumps	5,712	5,292	4,264	2,572	1,092	1,537	906	751

Murine typhus fever	41	50	43	28	25	.....	†	.....
Pertussis (whooping cough)	4,157	4,570	2,719	4,083	6,586	4,617	5,137	7,796
Plague	4	2	11	13	10	17	9	5
Poliomyelitis, paralytic§§	11	6	10	6	4	8	6	5
Psittacosis	116	113	94	92	60	38	64	42
Rabies, animal	4,724	4,826	6,910	8,589	9,377	8,147	7,811	6,982
Rabies, human	1	1	3	1	3	6	5	3
Rheumatic fever, acute	144	108	127	75	112	112	†	.....
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	623	651	628	502	456	465	590	831
Rubella (German measles)	396	1,125	1,401	160	192	227	128	238
Rubella, congenital syndrome	3	11	47	11	5	7	6	4
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	47,812	48,603	48,154	40,912	41,641	43,323	45,970	45,471
Shigellosis	25,010	27,077	23,548	23,931	32,198	29,769	32,080	25,978
Syphilis, primary and secondary	44,540	50,223	42,935	33,973	26,498	20,627	16,500	11,387¶
Total, all stages	110,797	134,255	128,569	112,581	101,259	81,696	68,953	52,976¶
Tetanus	53	64	57	45	48	51	41	36
Toxic-shock syndrome	400	322	280	244	212	192	191	145
Trichinosis	30	129	62	41	16	32	29	11
Tuberculosis	23,495	25,701	26,283	26,673	25,313	24,361	22,860	21,337¶¶
Tularemia	152	152	193	159	132	96	†	.....
Typhoid fever	460	552	501	414	440	441	369	396
Varicella (chickenpox)***	185,441	173,099	147,076	158,364	134,722	151,219	120,624	83,511
Yellow fever	.....	.....	†††	.....	.....	.....	.....	†

*The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) through December 31, 1996.
†No longer nationally notifiable.
§Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.
¶Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*.
**Not previously nationally notifiable.
††Anti-HCV antibody test was available as of May 1990.
§§Numbers may not reflect changes based on retrospective case evaluations or late reports (see *MMWR* 1986;35:180–2).
¶¶Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1997.
***Varicella was taken off the nationally notifiable disease list in 1991. Many states continue to report these cases to CDC.
†††Last indigenous case of yellow fever was reported in 1911; before 1996, the last imported case was reported in 1924.

TABLE 3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, United States, 1981–1988

Disease	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
AIDS*	†			4,445	8,249	12,932	21,070	31,001
Amebiasis	6,632	7,304	6,658	5,252	4,433	3,532	3,123	2,860
Anthrax	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2
Aseptic meningitis	9,547	9,680	12,696	8,326	10,619	11,374	11,487	7,234
Botulism, total (including wound and unsp.)	103	97	133	123	122	109	82	84
Foodborne	§				49	23	17	28
Infant	§				70	79	59	50
Brucellosis	185	173	200	131	153	106	129	96
Chancroid	850	1,392	847	665	2,067	3,756	4,998	5,001
Cholera	19	–	1	1	4	23	6	8
Diphtheria	5	2	5	1	3	–	3	2
Encephalitis, primary¶	1,492	1,464	1,761	1,257	1,376	1,302	1,418	882
Post-infectious¶	43	36	34	108	161	124	121	121
Gonorrhea	990,864	960,633	900,435	878,556	911,419	900,868	780,905	719,536
Granuloma inguinale	66	17	24	30	44	61	22	11
Hansen disease (leprosy)	256	250	259	290	361	270	238	184
Hepatitis A	25,802	23,403	21,532	22,040	23,210	23,430	25,280	28,507
Hepatitis B	21,152	22,177	24,318	26,115	26,611	26,107	25,916	23,177
Hepatitis, C/non-A, non-B¶	†		3,470	3,871	4,184	3,634	2,999	2,619
Hepatitis, unspecified	10,975	8,564	7,149	5,531	5,517	3,940	3,102	2,470
Legionellosis**	408	654	852	750	830	980	1,038	1,085
Leptospirosis	82	100	61	40	57	41	43	54
Lymphogranuloma venereum	263	235	335	170	226	396	303	185
Malaria	1,388	1,056	813	1,007	1,049	1,123	944	1,099
Measles (rubeola)	3,124	1,714	1,497	2,587	2,822	6,282	3,655	3,396
Meningococcal disease	3,525	3,056	2,736	2,746	2,479	2,594	2,930	2,964
Mumps	4,941	5,270	3,355	3,021	2,982	7,790	12,848	4,866
Murine typhus fever	61	58	62	53	37	67	49	54
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1,248	1,895	2,463	2,276	3,589	4,195	2,823	3,450

Plague	13	19	40	31	17	10	12	15
Poliomyelitis, total	10	12	13	9	.....	.....	††	.....
Paralytic	10	12	13	9	8	10	9	9
Psittacosis	136	152	142	172	119	224	98	114
Rabies, animal	7,118	6,212	5,878	5,567	5,565	5,504	4,658	4,651
Rabies, human	2	–	2	3	1	–	1	–
Rheumatic fever, acute	264	137	88	117	90	147	141	158
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1,192	976	1,126	838	714	760	604	609
Rubella (German measles)	2,077	2,325	970	752	630	551	306	225
Rubella, congenital syndrome	19	7	22	5	–	14	5	6
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	39,990	40,936	44,250	40,861	65,347	49,984	50,916	48,948
Shigellosis	19,859	18,129	19,719	17,371	17,057	17,138	23,860	30,617
Syphilis, primary and secondary	31,266	33,613	32,698	28,607	27,131	27,883	35,147	40,117
Total, all stages	72,799	75,579	74,637	69,888	67,563	68,215	86,545	103,437
Tetanus	72	88	91	74	83	64	48	53
Toxic-shock syndrome	.....	†	502	482	384	412	372	390
Trichinosis	200	115	45	68	61	39	40	45
Tuberculosis	27,373	25,520	23,846	22,255	22,201	22,768	22,517	22,436
Tularemia	288	275	310	291	177	170	214	201
Typhoid fever	584	425	507	390	402	362	400	436
Varicella (chickenpox)	200,766	167,423	177,462	221,983	178,162	183,243	213,196	192,857
Yellow fever	.....	.....	.....	§§	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
†Not previously notifiable nationally.
§Not reported as distinct categories during this period.
¶Beginning in 1984, data reflect change in categories for tabulating encephalitis reports that were recorded by date of report to state health departments. Data for previous years are from surveillance records reported by onset date.
**Beginning in 1982, data were recorded by date of report to the state health department. Data for 1976–1981 are from surveillance records reported by onset date.
††Categories other than paralytic are no longer reported.
§§Last indigenous case of yellow fever was reported in 1911; before 1996, the last imported case was reported in 1924.

TABLE 4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, United States, 1973–1980

Disease	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Amebiasis	2,235	2,743	2,775	2,906	3,044	3,937	4,107	5,271
Anthrax	2	2	2	2	–	6	–	1
Aseptic meningitis	4,846	3,197	4,475	3,510	4,789	6,573	8,754	8,028
Botulism, total (including wound and unsp.)	34	28	20	55	129	105	45	89
Brucellosis	202	240	310	296	232	179	215	183
Chancroid	1,165	945	700	628	455	521	840	788
Cholera	1	–	–	–	3	12	1	9
Diphtheria	228	272	307	128	84	76	59*	3
Encephalitis, primary	1,613	1,164	4,064	1,651	1,414	1,351	1,504	1,362
Post-infectious	354	218	237	175	119	78	84	40
Gonorrhea	842,621	906,121	999,937	1,001,994	1,002,219	1,013,436	1,004,058	1,004,029
Granuloma inguinale	62	47	60	71	75	72	76	51
Hansen disease (leprosy)	146	118	162	145	151	168	185	223
Hepatitis A	50,749	40,358	35,855	33,288	31,153	29,500	30,407	29,087
Hepatitis B	8,451	10,631	13,121	14,973	16,831	15,016	15,452	19,015
Hepatitis, unspecified	†	8,351	7,158	7,488	8,639	8,776	10,534	11,894
Legionellosis	†			235	359	761	593	475
Leptospirosis	57	68	93	73	71	110	94	85
Lymphogranuloma venereum	408	394	353	365	348	284	250	199
Malaria	237	293	373	471	547	731	894	2,062
Measles (rubeola)	26,690	22,094	24,374	41,126	57,345	26,871	13,597	13,506
Meningococcal disease	1,378	1,346	1,478	1,605	1,828	2,505	2,724	2,840
Mumps	69,612	59,128	59,647	38,492	21,436	16,817	14,225	8,576
Murine typhus fever	32	26	41	69	75	46	69	81
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1,759	2,402	1,738	1,010	2,177	2,063	1,623	1,730
Plague	2	8	20	16	18	12	13	18
Poliomyelitis, total	8	7	13	10	19	8	22	9
Paralytic§	7	7	13	10	19	8	22	9
Psittacosis	33	164	49	78	94	140	137	124
Rabies, animal	3,640	3,151	2,627	3,073	3,130	3,254	5,119	6,421
Rabies, human	1	–	2	2	2	4	4	–
Rheumatic fever, acute	2,560	2,431	2,854	1,865	1,738	851	629	432
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	668	754	844	937	1,153	1,063	1,070	1,163
Rubella (German measles)	27,804	11,917	16,652	12,491	20,395	18,269	11,795	3,904
Rubella, congenital syndrome	35	45	30	30	23	30	62	50
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	23,818	21,980	22,612	22,937	27,850	29,410	33,138	33,715
Shigellosis	22,642	22,600	16,584	13,140	16,052	19,511	20,135	19,041
Syphilis, primary and secondary	24,825	25,385	25,561	23,731	20,399	21,656	24,874	27,204
Total, all stages	87,469	83,771	80,356	71,761	64,621	64,875	67,049	68,832
Tetanus	101	101	102	75	87	86	81	95
Trichinosis	102	120	252	115	143	67	157	131
Tuberculosis¶	30,998	30,122	33,989	32,105	30,145	28,521	27,669	27,749
Tularemia	171	144	129	157	165	141	196	234
Typhoid fever	680	437	375	419	398	505	528	510
Varicella (chickenpox)	182,927	141,495	154,248	183,990	188,396	154,089	199,081	190,894
Yellow fever	**							

*Cutaneous diphtheria is no longer nationally notifiable.
†Not previously notifiable nationally.
§No cases with paralytic poliomyelitis due to wild-virus have been reported in the United States since 1979.
¶Case data subsequent to 1974 are not comparable with earlier years because of changes in reporting criteria that became effective in 1975.
**Last indigenous case of yellow fever was reported in 1911; before 1996, the last imported case was reported in 1924.

TABLE 5. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, United States, 1967–1972

Disease	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Amebiasis	3,157	3,005	2,915	2,888	2,752	2,199
Anthrax	2	3	4	2	5	2
Aseptic meningitis	3,082	4,494	3,672	6,480	5,176	4,634
Botulism	5	7	16	12	25	22
Brucellosis	265	218	235	213	183	196
Chancroid	784	845	1,104	1,416	1,320	1,414
Cholera	–	–	–	–	1	–
Diphtheria	219	260	241	435	215	152
Encephalitis, primary	1,478	1,781	1,613	1,580	1,524	1,059
Post-infectious	1,060	502	304	370	439	243
Gonorrhea	404,836	464,543	534,872	600,072	670,268	767,215
Granuloma inguinale	154	156	154	124	89	81
Hansen disease (leprosy)	81	123	98	129	131	130
Hepatitis A (infectious)	38,909	45,893	48,416	56,797	59,606	54,074
Hepatitis B (serum)	2,458	4,829	5,909	8,310	9,556	9,402
Leptospirosis	67	69	89	47	62	41
Lymphogranuloma venereum	371	485	520	612	692	756
Malaria	2,022	2,317	3,102	3,051	2,375	742
Measles (rubeola)	62,705	22,231	25,826	47,351	75,290	32,275
Meningococcal disease	2,161	2,623	2,951	2,505	2,262	1,323
Mumps	*	152,209	90,918	104,953	124,939	74,215
Murine typhus fever	52	36	36	27	23	18
Pertussis (whooping cough)	9,718	4,810	3,285	4,249	3,036	3,287
Plague	3	3	5	13	2	1
Poliomyelitis, total	41	53	20	33	21	31
Paralytic	40	53	18	31	17	29
Psittacosis	41	43	57	35	32	52
Rabies, animal	4,481	3,591	3,490	3,224	4,310	4,369
Rabies, human	2	1	1	3	2	2
Rheumatic fever, acute	3,985	3,470	3,229	3,227	2,793	2,614
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	305	298	498	380	432	523
Rubella (German measles)	46,888	49,371	57,686	56,552	45,086	26,507
Rubella, congenital syndrome	10	14	31	77	68	42
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	18,120	16,514	18,419	22,096	21,928	22,151
Shigellosis	13,474	12,180	11,946	13,845	16,143	20,207
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	453,351	435,013	450,008	433,405	.....	† .....
Syphilis, primary and secondary	21,053	19,019	19,130	21,982	23,783	24,429
Total, all stages	102,581	96,271	92,162	91,382	95,997	91,149
Tetanus	263	178	192	148	116	128
Trichinosis	66	77	215	109	103	89
Tuberculosis	45,647	42,623	39,120	37,137	35,217	32,882
Tularemia	184	186	149	172	187	152
Typhoid fever	396	395	364	346	407	398
Varicella (chickenpox)	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	164,114
Yellow fever	.....	.....	§	.....	.....	.....

* Not previously notifiable nationally.
† No longer nationally notifiable.
§ Last indigenous case of yellow fever was reported in 1911; before 1996, the last imported case was reported in 1924.

TABLE 6. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — deaths from selected diseases, United States, 1986–1995

Cause of Death	ICD*	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AIDS†	*042–*044	10,900	13,468	16,602	22,082	25,188	29,555	33,566	37,267	42,114	43,115
Amebiasis	006	8	9	7	4	5	5	6	6	2	4
Anthrax	022	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aseptic meningitis	047.9	41	28	37	36	50	47	37	33	30	22
Botulism, foodborne	005.1	1	–	1	2	4	2	1	–	–	2
Brucellosis	023	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Chancroid	099.0	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cholera	001	–	1	–	–	2	2	2	–	1	–
Diphtheria	032	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Encephalitis, Eastern equine	062.2	2	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	1
Encephalitis, California	062.5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Encephalitis, St. Louis	062.3	2	2	–	–	13	9	2	1	3	6
Encephalitis, Western equine	062.1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gonococcal infections	098	7	7	3	4	3	3	4	5	3	3
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	041.5	21	25	25	16	16	17	16	7	5	12
Hansen disease (leprosy)	030	1	1	–	4	3	–	2	1	3	2
Hepatitis, viral, infectious (Hep A)	070.0,070.1	65	77	70	88	76	71	82	95	97	142
Hepatitis, viral, serum (Hep B)	070.2,070.3	557	595	621	711	816	912	903	1,041	1,120	1,027
Hepatitis, viral, other and unsp.	070.4–070.9	384	510	599	717	686	857	1,016	1,353	1,844	2,231
Lymphogranuloma venereum	099.1	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	2	–	–
Malaria	084	5	5	7	11	3	4	8	12	3	8
Measles (rubeola)	055	2	2	3	32	64	27	4	–	–	2
Meningococcal disease	036	286	258	278	273	215	198	201	260	276	273
Mumps	072	–	2	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–
Murine typhus fever	081.0	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pertussis (whooping cough)	033	6	1	4	12	12	–	5	7	8	6
Plague	020	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	1
Poliomyelitis, total	045.0–045.9	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Psittacosis	073	–	2	1	1	2	–	4	1	–	–
Rabies, human	071	–	1	–	1	1	3	1	1	3	3
Rheumatic fever, acute	390–392	60	42	76	70	66	89	100	153	191	159
Rubella (German measles)	056	1	–	1	4	8	1	1	–	–	1
Salmonellosis, incl.paratyphoid fever	002.1–002.9,003	102	105	66	99	80	53	47	52	49	66
Shigellosis	004	4	13	8	16	10	10	8	5	13	8
Spotted fevers	082.0	19	21	20	10	20	13	13	5	9	8
Syphilis	090–097	80	98	86	106	106	93	91	80	79	65
Tetanus	037	22	16	17	9	11	11	9	11	9	5
Trichinosis	124	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuberculosis (all forms)	010–018	1,782	1,755	1,921	1,970	1,810	1,713	1,705	1,631	1,478	1,336
Tularemia	021	4	4	2	1	1	2	3	–	–	1
Typhoid fever	002.0	2	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
Varicella (chickenpox)	052	47	89	83	89	120	81	100	100	124	115

* Numbers in ICD column refer to the category numbers listed in the *Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases*, 1994. (The asterisks in the ICD column pertain to the ICD code, not a footnote. They indicate that the numbers are not part of the ICD but were introduced for use in the United States.)

† For 1983–1986, deaths are estimated from death certificates that mention conditions coded to deficiency of cell-mediated immunity (ICD-9 No.279.1). These numbers include other human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-related deaths and other diseases classifiable as deficiencies of cell-mediated immunity.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics System, 1986–1995. Deaths are classified according to the Ninth Revision, ICD.

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State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors are acknowledged for their contributions to *CDC Surveillance Summaries*. The epidemiologists listed below were in the positions shown as of July 1997, and the laboratory directors listed below were in the positions shown as of July 1997.

State/Territory	Epidemiologist	Laboratory Director
Alabama	John P. Lofgren, MD	William J. Callan, PhD
Alaska	John P. Middaugh, MD	Gregory V. Hayes, DrPH
Arizona	Robert W. England, Jr, MD, MPH	Barbara J. Erickson, PhD
Arkansas	Thomas C. McChesney, DVM	Michael G. Foreman
California	Stephen H. Waterman, MD, MPH	Paul Kimsey, PhD (Acting)
Colorado	Richard E. Hoffman, MD, MPH	Ronald L. Cada, DrPH
Connecticut	James L. Hadler, MD, MPH	Sanders F. Hawkins, PhD
Delaware	A. LeRoy Hathcock, PhD	Chris Zimmerman, MA (Acting)
District of Columbia	Martin E. Levy, MD, MPH	James B. Thomas, ScD
Florida	Richard S. Hopkins, MD, MSPH	E. Charles Hartwig, ScD
Georgia	Kathleen E. Toomey, MD, MPH	Elizabeth A. Franko, DrPH
Hawaii	Richard L. Vogt, MD	Vernon K. Miyamoto, PhD
Idaho	Christine G. Hahn, MD	Richard H. Hudson, PhD
Illinois	Byron J. Francis, MD, MPH	David F. Carpenter, PhD
Indiana	Gregory K. Steele, DrPH, MPH	David E. Nauth (Acting)
Iowa	M. Patricia Quinlisk, MD, MPH	Mary J. R. Gilchrist, PhD
Kansas	Gianfranco Pezzino, MD, MPH	Roger H. Carlson, PhD
Kentucky	Clarkson T. Palmer, MD, MPH (Acting)	Thomas E. Maxson, DrPH
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Michigan	Kenneth R. Wilcox, Jr, MD, DrPH	Robert Martin, DrPH
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Nebraska	Thomas J. Safranek, MD	John D. Blosser
Nevada	Randall L. Todd, DrPH	Anton Sohn, MD (Acting)
New Hampshire	Jesse Greenblatt, MD, MPH	Veronica C. Malmberg, MSN
New Jersey	Faye E. Sorhage, DVM, MPH (Acting)	Thomas J. Domenico, PhD
New Mexico	C. Mack Sewell, DrPH, MS	David E. Mills, PhD
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American Samoa	Joseph Tufa, DSM	Edgar C. Reid, MO, MPH
Federated States of Micronesia	Vacant	—
Guam	Robert L. Haddock, DVM, MPH	Florencia Nocon (Acting)
Marshall Islands	Tom D. Kijiner	—
Northern Mariana Islands	Jose L. Chong, MD	Isamu J. Abraham, DrPH
Palau	Jill McCready, MS, MPH	—
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